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Southeast Asia Report

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES CUBAN INTEREST IN PACIFIC

BK071206 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0910 GMT 7 Nov 85

/From the "International Report" Program/

/Text/ The Caribbean nation of Cuba has recently been showing a greater interest in the Pacific region. It is a shift in Cuba's foreign policy interest which in recent years has concentrated on Southern Africa and Central America. In part four of his series on Cuba, John Lombard looks at Cuba's foreign policy.

/Begin recording/ /Lombard/ The Americans regard Cuban foreign policy as opportunist--never missing a chance to exploit what Havana might regard as an opening. Not surprisingly, the Cubans strongly deny this, but it is probably not coincidence that Cuba has suddenly become interested in Pacific region. Here in Havana, Cuban officials speak highly of the initiative by Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, that led to the South Pacific Forum in August agreeing to a nuclear-free zone treaty for the South Pacific. And naturally, the standup fight of New Zealand's David Lange and the United States over visits by nuclear ships had been followed closely and with approval in Cuba. But, up to now, Cuba's only diplomatic tie in the Pacific has been with a tiny island state of Vanuatu. Cuba has a nonresident ambassador accredited to Port Vila, but that contact was made largely because Vanuatu is the only country in the region that has joined the nonaligned movement. And Cuba was one of the few countries to give Prime Minister Walter Lini support at the United Nations in 1980 when Vanuatu was having difficulties in shaking off its former colonial masters, Britain and France.

But recently, a Cuban diplomatic mission visited Canberra and Wellington. Cuba has had a consular office in Sydney for some years, but the visitors wanted full diplomatic representation at ambassadorial level in Canberra with similar accreditation for Australia in Havana. The same proposal to upgrade relations was put to the New Zealand Government, but in both cases Canberra and Wellington reacted coolly.

So, in Havana, I asked Deputy Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola, who led the delegation, whether he had been disappointed with the reaction. Through an interpreter, he said that the upgrading of relations would still come about:

/Unidentified interpreter speaking in English with Mazola's Spanish in background/
/words indistinct/ to do this must be found. But we have not returned disappointed. We did not go with the intention of establishing the relations during the visit, but the intention, as mentioned, was a topic which has not been dealt with up to now, and we agreed to examine it further, and I do think that it will be possible on a future occasion. I do not believe there are major differences between Cuba and Australia which would make that impossible.

/Lombard/ Clearly, the Cubans believe that they can try again. There is almost no bilateral interest between Cuba and Australia apart from sugar. Both countries are leading world producers of sugar, but earlier this year, Cuba attacked Australia over sugar quotas. The Australian view is that Cuba's enormous sales of sugar at highly inflated prices to the Soviet Union should be taken into account when calculating its quotas. But, Havana snorted that the deal with Moscow was nothing to do with the west. In fact, it is a form of Russian subsidy: Moscow buys sugar from Cuba so that Havana can buy oil from the Soviet Union.

But if Cuba had failed to make much impression on Australia and New Zealand, will it try with some of the other Pacific Island states? Again, Deputy Foreign Minister Mazola: We cannot talk of a Cuban policy with respect to the Pacific where there are big powers. We do not have any strategic interest in that area /words indistinct/ by a real possibilities of mutual and beneficial relations. There are some complementary aspects in the economy which might be useful to both countries, but that is what we (?move) to now. Perhaps in the future we will find that there are other possibilities in the region to establish relations.
/end recording/

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CSO: 4200/216

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SHIP ROW WITH UK--The newly-announced royal visit to Australia and New Zealand may involve the Queen in going where the United States Navy fears to tread, according to a major London Newspaper today. The DAILY MAIL says in a frontpage article that Margaret Thatcher is refusing to tell the host governments whether the Royal Navy escort for the royal yacht will be nuclear armed or powered. The MAIL says Mrs Thatcher has already discussed the implications, because any row over nuclear ships involving the Queen would be undesirable. A frigate from the Far East fleet is the likely escort for "Britannia," and as with all operational warships, it could carry nuclear weapons, probably of the smaller tactical variety. It's not likely to get into Australian ports unless there's a promise that no nukes are aboard. When the carrier H.M.S. "Invincible" was making a call for repairs, Australian /word indistinct/ would not have it in port. Prime Minister David Lange won't comment on the report at this stage. /Text/ /Wellington Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 85/

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INDONESIA

REDUCTION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN INVESTMENTS SUPPORTED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Discrimination Against PMA Is Reduced"]

[Text]

The Governor of Bank Indonesia has announced the granting of low interest export credits at 9% per annum to foreign capital investments (PMA) engaged in exports. Previously this facility was only given to national companies at home. The role of PMA in carrying out the export drive is now better acknowledged, following the government appeal to these foreign investors. Hence it will indeed be strange if in executing this job they are treated with discrimination.

Foreign investments have since the outset of the New Order been stimulated to enter this country. But our philosophy in receiving them has produced various kinds of discrimination, which in the beginning were very logical. Firstly, we consider ourselves in bad need of capital especially in the form of foreign exchange. This is the primary motive to invite foreign capital. Thus it makes sense if in the past we expected them to bring along all their capital needs from abroad themselves so as not to "disturb" domestic supply of funds. Therefore PMA were not allowed to obtain credits from domestic banks, particularly from state banks (which frequently make available credits at low interest rates).

Secondly, such PMA are limited in their scopes of operation, for instance, they are not permitted to be engaged in trade or distribution in this country; they are not allowed to operate on their own but are required to do so along with Indonesian partners, who must gradually be given the opportunity to increase their shares. BKPM (Investment Coordinating Board) also issues a separate DSP

(priority rating list) for PMA; it means that if certain industries can already be set up by PMDN (domestic investments) then these sectors are closed to PMA.

In other words, domestic companies are protected against PMA because the latter are considered "strong" and the former "weak". However, in line with the (new ?) philosophy now being propagated, that protection for domestic industries should not be too much and should in due course be reduced, isn't it necessary to view the protection of domestic companies against PMA in the same light ? The logic wants it that way. If such is the case, odd things will happen. Here are some examples.

In our view the role of PMA is complementary, and it should gradually be taken over by the national potential. This goal can be achieved by restricting PMA's rights to survival and operation. But after 30 years, are the foreign investors to be ordered to return home along with their production equipment, as their property rights are guaranteed by law ? It is more favourable to the national economy if the PMA are converted into PMDN in stages. This has also taken place.

However, if the shares in PMA are by degrees owned by national partners, e.g. for 90%, will such PMA remain subject to discrimination ? According to present rules they will, because PMA are defined as all capital investments with even the slightest element of foreign capital. In practice the foreign element in fact still mostly requires majority shares.

But the Indonesian partners after 10 years should be allowed the opportunity to assume a majority position; besides, for the sake of equity in share ownership PMA are encouraged to go public. If all this has been achieved, is it still logical to bind PMA with various restrictions ? This can be. But such a thing will also "harm" the interests of Indonesian partners or the share-holding Indonesian public. A peculiar example : when the Indonesian side has gained majority shares the PMA company will find it hard to obtain bank credits, because domestic (state) banks (still) reject it and overseas foreign banks will do the same if the Indonesian party's credit rating is inadequate. As a rule, credits for PMA are guaranteed by parent companies abroad. If these parent companies can no longer control the operation of their subsidiaries, they will naturally be reluctant to provide guarantees.

Hence some day, at a certain level of share composition, it is more logical to give a "domestic

treatment" to PMA, for instance when Indonesian shares have reached 60%. This will stimulate Indonesianisation of PMA and practise the principle that protection for domestic companies must gradually be reduced and eventually be terminated.

Domestic companies were also weaker than PMA fifteen years ago. Today the reality is much different. For example, clove cigarette industries are already much stronger and thrive a lot better than manufacturers of ordinary cigarettes. The latter are mostly PMA, and subject to discrimination in the form of higher excise rates. If these ordinary cigarette industries are shrinking and possibly also dying, then quite a number of Indonesians will also be adversely affected, such as workers and the share-holding public. PMDN dry cell industries are now better off compared with PMA, the same is true of soft drink industries. National private banks as a whole have issued a lot more credits than the entire group of foreign banks.

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CSO: 4200/194

INDONESIA

TRADE SURPLUS WITH TURKEY

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Sep 85 pp 9, 10

[Article: "Indonesia Begins To Record Surplus In Trade With Turkey"]

[Text]

In connection with the three-day visit of President Soeharto to Turkey in the middle of this month, Turkey has announced that its volume and value of trade with Indonesia is still relatively small. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased 20-fold from around 1,300 tons to about 22,000 tons in the past ten years, but the trade value was up only three to fourfold from US\$ 4 million in 1974 to US\$ 12 - 15 million last year.

From 1974 to 1983, Indonesia sustained deficits in bilateral trade with Turkey, except in 1974 and 1976 when Indonesia recorded a surplus of US\$ 1,192,000 and US\$ 1,159,600 respectively. But last year, the balance of trade was again in favour of Indonesia, with a surplus of US\$ 4,129,343 for the Indonesian side.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and Turkey in the past ten years (1974 - 1984), according to data obtained from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) is as follows:

YEAR	INDON. EXPORTS		INDON. IMPORTS		BALANCE FOR IND. (US\$).
	VOLUME (TON)	FOB VALUE (US\$)	VOLUME (TON)	CIF VALUE (US\$)	
1974	75.0	3,011,000	1,221.0	1,819,000	+ 1,192,000
1975	5,515.6	2,034,900	21,753.0	5,236,000	- 3,201,100
1976	10,547.6	3,721,600	2,122.0	2,562,000	+ 1,159,600
1977	2.8	4,894	1,883.0	2,518,227	- 2,513,333
1978	0.8	481	12,931.7	4,896,481	- 4,896,000
1979	1.0	440	1,655.9	2,135,455	- 2,135,455
1980	20.7	22,750	1,420.2	3,507,359	- 3,484,609
1981	22.8	32,020	1,029.4	1,996,823	- 1,964,803
1982	915.6	1,027,300	10,810.1	3,393,194	- 2,365,894
1983	4,800.7	3,877,272	51,810.9	11,978,651	- 8,101,379
1984	11,590.6	7,789,386	10,819.2	3,660,043	+ 4,129,343

Turkey's imports from Indonesia consist of around ten kinds of commodities, mainly palm oil, essential oil, natural rubber, black pepper, plywood and handicraft products. Turkish officials have stated that Turkish markets are still widely open to other Indonesian traditional export commodities, such as crude oil and oil products, coffee, tea and several non-traditional commodities.

Indonesia's imports from Turkey involve around 15 kinds of commodities, including tobacco leaves, fertilizer, chemicals, spices and canned meat/food.

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INDONESIA

CEMENT EXPORTS DOWN

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Aug 85 p 5

[Text]

Indonesia's cement exports dropped drastically from 77,014 tons in June this year to only 9,400 tons in July. The sluggish market has been faced by not only Indonesian cement exporters, but also cement suppliers in other countries, such as West Germany. West German cement exports fell by 30 percent in July.

The realisation of cement exports in July, which stood at only 9,400 tons, was far below the target of 98,000 tons. PT. Indocement was the only cement producer/supplier which exported cement in July 1985.

The target of cement exports in July comprised 33,000 tons from PT Semen Padang, 40,000 tons from PT Indocement and 25,000 tons from PT Semen Andalas Indonesia. The projection of cement exports in June was 113,500 tons, composed of 39,800 tons from PT Semen Padang, 40,000 tons from PT Indocement and 35,500 tons from PT Semen Andalas. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka were the destination of cement exports in June and July.

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INDONESIA

FRENCH ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TOLL ROAD

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 23 Aug 85 pp 5, 6

[Article: "Cooperation With France For Cikampek Toll Road Project"]

[Text]

Minister of Public Works Ir. Suyono Sosrodarsono and French Ambassador to Indonesia J.M. Soulier signed the Memorandum of Understanding between Indonesia & France on a feasibility study for the building of the Cikampek-Padalarang toll-road.

The document of the cooperation agreement mentions, among other things, that France gives technical assistance worth French Fr. 5,500,000 to Indonesia and the Indonesian Government provides Rp 192 million through the State Budget for the realization of the feasibility study for the preparations of the toll-road project which will be started in September 1985.

The feasibility study for the building of the 60 km long toll-road is expected to be completed in one year. The team for the feasibility study consists of consultants from France (Transroute), the Directorate General for Bina Marga (Road Development) and PT Jasa Marga (a state company dealing with road construction), with the support of the Road Research and Development Centre and the Data Centre, the Public Works Department.

The toll-road feasibility study will include: transportation and traffic analysis; preliminary engineering covering cost estimation, economic evaluation and financial evaluation; project management; technical specification of the management and maintenance of toll equipment; person

nel development; and legal aspects and financial investment in toll-roads.

The Jakarta-Cikampek toll-road is part of the Jakarta-Bandung toll-road now being built by the government. The Jakarta-Bandung toll-road is divided into three sections, comprising the first section between Jakarta and Cikampek (73 km), the second section between Cikampek and Padalarang (60 km) and the third section between Padalarang and Cileunyi (36 km). The Jakarta-Cikampek toll-road is now still under construction.

The construction of the Padalarang-Cileunyi toll-road has not started, but land clearing for the project has been completed. The feasibility study to prepare the construction of the Cikampek-Padalarang toll-road will soon be started.

The Director General for Bina Program (Program Development), Ir. Harun Alrasjid, reported on the occasion that it would take only around two hours to go by cars from Jakarta to Bandung or from Bandung to Jakarta when the Jakarta-Bandung toll-road has been completed, compared with four hours at present.

He disclosed that the traffic density in the Cikampek-Padalarang highway is estimated to reach 30,000 - 40,000 units of passenger cars by 1990.

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CSO: 4200/194

INDONESIA

EXPANSION OF RUBBER PLANTATIONS, PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Aug 85 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Expansion of Rubber Production Not Followed By Proper Increase In Rubber Production"]

[Text]

Before Pelita III (third five-year development plan - 1979/80 to 1983/84), rubber plantations found in Indonesia covered 2.3 million ha. In Pelita III, some 253,050 ha of rubber plantations were planted with superior rubber seedlings.

At the end of Pelita III (1983/84), rubber plantations available in Indonesia expanded to 2,560,000 ha. The expansion of rubber plantations has been carried out mainly in 14 provinces, including Irian Jaya.

The opening of new rubber plantations in Indonesia in Pelita III was handled through: unit management projects, covering 113,320 ha (45%); nucleus estate for smallholders projects (NES projects), covering 124,063 ha (49%); and major private plantations, covering 15,667 ha (6%).

Thanks to the expansion of rubber plantations carried out in Pelita III, rubber plantations found in Indonesia are the largest in the world at the present time, larger than Malaysia's rubber plantations, which cover some 1.5 million ha.

Rubber plantations available in Indonesia at present cover around 31.2% of all plantations of export commodities found in this country. About 83% of rubber plantations found in this country belong to smallholders and the remaining 17% are owned by state-run and private plantation companies.

The creation of new rubber plantations, which reached around 253,000 ha in Pelita III or about 10 percent of the available rubber plantations, has not brought about a proper increase in the production of natural rubber in Indonesia.

Indonesia's rubber production at the end of Pelita III stood at 900,000 - 994,000 tons, still below the highest production of over 1 million tons in 1980. The failure to increase properly rubber production in this country is mainly due to the fact that rubber trees found in plantations consist of old trees which have been less productive and that the trees mostly consist of non-superior varieties. This has caused the average productivity of rubber plantations in Indonesia to be below that of Malaysia's rubber plantations.

The productivity of rubber plantations handled by state companies in Indonesia is around 1,221 kg/ha (compared with about 1,700 - 2,000 kg/ha in Malaysia). The productivity of rubber plantations managed by private companies in this country reaches an average of 833 kg/ha.

The productivity of rubber plantations belonging to smallholders in Indonesia is only 523 kg/ha (compared with 1,000 kg/ha in Malaysia), whereas around 83 percent of rubber plantations in this country are cultivated by smallholders.

The production of natural rubber from smallholders' plantations in Indonesia was recorded at 673,000 tons in 1979, 715,000 tons in 1980, 642,000 tons in 1981, 586,000 tons in 1982 and 668,000 tons in 1983.

Natural rubber produced by state plantation companies (PNP/PTP) reached 170,000 tons in 1979, 186,000 tons in 1980, 193,000 tons in 1981, 187,000 tons in 1982 and 197,000 tons in 1983.

The production of natural rubber by major private companies was registered at 121,000 tons in 1979, 120,000 tons in 1980, 128,000 tons in 1981, 125,000 tons in 1982 and 130,000 tons in 1983.

The expansion of rubber plantations and the planting of superior rubber seedlings managed in Pelita III is expected to begin increasing the production of na

tural rubber properly in the current Pelita IV (1984/85 - 1988/89).

As a result of the expansion of rubber plantations and the planting of superior rubber seedlings, the production of natural rubber in Indonesia is expected to increase by an average of about 8% a year in the current Pelita IV.

The production of natural rubber is predicted to increase from 994,000 tons at the end of Pelita III to at least 1,115,000 tons in 1984, the first year of Pelita IV, and rise further to 1,150,180 tons in 1985, 1,225,640 tons in 1986, 1,349,460 tons in 1987 and 1,514,880 tons or as big as Malaysia's rubber production in 1988.

Natural rubber is the third export commodity after oil/natural gas and plywood/timber for Indonesia. Over 92% of Indonesia's natural rubber is provided for export.

Despite the fall in the prices of natural rubber resulting from the world economic recession, Indonesia's revenue from rubber exports remains big. Indonesia earned foreign exchange amounting to US\$ 900 million to US\$ 1 billion a year from rubber exports in the past several years.

The domestic consumption of natural rubber in Indonesia grew by an average of around 8% - 9% a year in Pelita III. The increase in the rubber production, which is estimated to reach around 8% a year in Pelita IV, is expected to raise Indonesia's rubber exports and domestic consumption.

The domestic consumption of natural rubber has increased by 51 percent in the past five years, from 45,000 tons in 1979 to 68,000 tons in 1983. It is projected to increase twofold to 117,600 tons at the end of Pelita IV.

Most of the domestic supply of natural rubber in Indonesia is absorbed by the tyre industry. The need of tyre plants in Indonesia for natural rubber reached around 70 percent of the domestic supply of this basic material.

The total installed capacity of the tyre industry in Indonesia has been increased from 6,435,000 pieces/year in 1983/84 to 6,685,000 pieces/year in 1984/85, by building several new tyre plants in Central Java and North Sumatra.

The projection of Indonesia's rubber production in Pelita IV is 1,105,500 m. tons in 1984, 1,150,200 metric tons in 1985, 1,225,600 metric tons in 1986, 1,349,500 metric tons in 1987 and 1,514,900 metric tons in 1988.

The domestic consumption of natural rubber in Pelita IV is projected at 84,800 metric tons in 1984, 93,000 m.tons in 1985, 101,200 m.tons in 1986, 109,400 m.tons in 1987 and 117,600 m.tons in 1988.

The target of Indonesia's rubber exports in Pelita IV has been set at 1,021,800 m.tons in 1984, 1,057,200 m.tons in 1985, 1,121,400 m.tons in 1986, 1,240,100 m.tons in 1987 and 1,397,300 m.tons in 1988.

/12851

CSO: 4200/194

INDONESIA

FARMERS' INCOME UNCHANGED DESPITE HIGHER FOOD PRODUCTION

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

Rice production in Indonesia rose to 25.8 million tons in the first year of Pelita V (1984/85), and the growth of rice production was followed by the increase in the production of livestock, fish and plantation commodities.

But the increase of production has not been followed by improvement in the quality of products; therefore, farmers' income has not improved, Junior Minister for Food Production Affairs. Ir. Wardoyo stated at the opening of the 15th meeting of the ASEAN Committee for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (ASEAN COFAF) at the ASEAN Secretariat Building here Tuesday.

Farmers must give greater attention to preparation for planting and post-harvest activities to enable them improve their income, Wardoyo said further, adding that their activities should be aimed at mainly improving the quality of their products.

The junior minister pointed out that the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had predicted the increase of the world cereal production in 1984 by around 8.5 percent over that in the previous year.

According to FAO, the average increase of cereal production in 1984 was estimated at about 16.6 percent in the advanced countries and only 1.7 percent in the developing countries. The increase of food production in the developing countries last year was still below the population growth rate.

In low-income countries and countries short of food, the increase of rice real production averaged only 1.0 percent last year, causing the fall of their per capital production by around 0.8 percent.

The ASEAN countries have similarities in various aspects of food production, according to Wardoyo. He pointed out farmers in the region generally lacked farmland and funds. Therefore, countries in this region have to struggle to overcome various problems in the effort to increase food production, he added.

He stated that assistance from the advanced countries was still required to help the developing countries increase food production. He also stressed the importance of cooperation among countries in the region in coping with food problems.

/12851

CSU: 4200/194

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW ANTARA CHIEF--Information Minister Harmoko installed Bakir Hasan, 49, as new chief of ANTARA national news agency at a ceremony in Jakarta on 22 October, replacing Air Marshal Tranggono, who will be assigned to the Armed Forces Supreme Command. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Oct 85 p 1]

TRADE VOLUME WITH USSR--Indonesia's exports to the USSR from January to August 1985 reached \$70.5 million, while its imports from the latter during the same period amounted to \$3.5 million. The general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry gave the figures during a dinner reception for Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs Ryabov in Jakarta on 29 October. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 30 Oct 85]

TRANSMIGRATION FROM WEST JAVA--The head of West Java regional transmigration office told RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA on 31 October that a total of 9,355 transmigrant families, consisting of 41,266 people, have thus far been resettled at various transmigration locations outside Java. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Nov 85]

/9738

CSO: 4213/21

LAOS

ANTIPERSONNEL MINES FOUND AT CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK270941 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] At 1000 on 26 October, Police Captain Mongkhon Sirungruang, commander of task force unit 4 of the Border Patrol Police Command area 2, was informed by Thom Wonthai, village headman of Khoksabaeng village; and Sawat Nettrakan, village headman of village number 2 in Tambon Tha Kham of Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, that their villagers had discovered some unidentified explosives in paddy fields at Ban Nong Ian along the Nam Sai canal, which is used as a border between Thailand and Cambodia.

After receiving the report, Police Captain Mongkhon, Police Sergeant Major Montri Somkhane, the chief of the bomb unit of the 9th Engineering Battalion of the Burapha Force, 20 policemen, and 5 defense volunteers proceeded to search for the explosives. Police Sgt Maj Montri brought bomb detectors, and detected a large number of anti-personnel booby traps buried in the paddy field in Thai territory about 17 km east of Aranyaprathet. After searching the area within a radius of 5 km, they detected five booby traps. When police Sgt Maj Montri was defusing the 5th trap, it exploded and cut off three fingers. He was immediately sent to the Surasinghanat hospital in Aranyaprathet.

The booby traps detected along the Thai-Cambodian border were found to belong to the Vietnamese troops and were made in the USSR. The engineering soldiers will continue to search for explosives in the area from Ban Nong Ian in Tambon Tha Kham to Ban Non Sao-e of Tambon Khlong Nam Sai.

On 17 October Thai authorities arrested a Vietnamese soldier identified as (Ho Duc Chong) of the 7th Patrol Company, 7th Infantry Battalion, 209th Regiment stationed along the Thai-Cambodian border opposite Aranyaprathet. After interrogation by the authorities, he admitted that he had been ordered to plant mines in Thai territory. As a result, the Burapha Force has informed villagers and asked them to report to the Burapha Force if they discover any mines, so that all mines can be removed before the harvest comes. The villagers are also instructed not to go down to the Nam Sai canal.

Meanwhile, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander in chief, said on 26 October that the three Thai soldiers captured by Vietnamese troops are still alive and are being detained by Heng Samrin troops in

Cambodia. The Thai side is trying both direct and indirect ways to ask Vietnam to release the three soldiers because they had no intention of trespassing on any country's territory. They might unknowingly have become lost while performing a patrol mission because of the ill-defined border line.

"The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side will probably return the soldiers to us because when a Vietnamese plane recently trespassed into our territory, we returned it to them. We want to see Vietnam reciprocate us with," Gen Athit said.

/12929

CSO: 4207/62

LAOS

CO-OP DRIVE IN HOUA PHAN AIMS TO END PRIVATE FARMS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Sep 85 pp 2, 3

[Article by Chittalat: "A Gift From the North For the Nation's Historic Day"]

[Excerpts] All the work sections and agricultural co-ops in each district in Houa Phan Province are focusing on creatively scoring their achievements and are working against time by organizing and allocating their work, especially in mobilizing the people of ethnic groups to participate in production as agricultural co-op units. The agriculture, irrigation and agricultural co-op section in Houa Phan Province has mobilized the farmers with care and determination in order to end small scattered private production and to advance gradually to large-scale socialist production using scientific production techniques in order to raise production efficiency steadily.

After mobilizing the farmers of ethnic groups to join agricultural co-op units with theory and thorough training at the beginning, they also organized a production experiment in model agricultural co-ops for the farmers to absorb. The production in the model agricultural co-op units in each district was high because of the application of simple intensive agricultural principles. The farmers in each village in every district have gradually and voluntarily and widely joined agricultural co-op unit production.

The establishment of agricultural co-op units has been effective because Houa Phan Province was once a stronghold for the revolution and the people have a patriotic heritage and have absorbed the policies of the Party Central Committee. According to incomplete figures, there are now 347 agricultural co-op units throughout Houa Phan Province. Included here are 14,020 families and approximately 97,130. The production farms cover 91.7 percent of the total of over 7,000 hectares throughout the province. There are 285 hectares of dry-season rice cultivation area. Here in Xiangkho District there are over 110 agricultural units. In Viangsaï, Sam Neua, and Sam Tai there are over 60 units in each district. Furthermore, many more agricultural co-op units were set up in [Houa Meuang and Viengthong Districts.] When compared with the figures for early 1985, there is now an increase by 16 agricultural co-op units throughout the province. However, when compared with the figures for 1979, the agricultural co-op units in 1985 have increased by 73 percent, agricultural [members] have increased by 82.2 percent, and the agricultural cultivation area has increased

89.4 percent. For production efficiency in just the co-ops, since 1980 wet-rice growing has been 2.8 tons per hectare on the average. Some co-ops in Xiangkho District here were able to increase production from 3 to 5 tons per hectare, whereas it was 1.5 tons per hectare prior to when the co-ops were set up.

The conversion to agricultural co-ops has been expanded in Houa Phan Province because this task is closely related to the construction of the political base of the party, national defense and security, economic construction, upgrading the cultural and ideological level, improving the standard of living, and raising high the revolutionary spirit of the people in the province.

9884/12624

CSO: 4206/7

LAOS

ARMY ENGINEERS ON UN-AIDED ROAD WORK

Vientiane PASASON in LAO 23 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Pasaleo: "New Road In the Long San Area"]

[Excerpt] Long San is an area in Hom District, Vientiane Province. It is a mountainous area, and travel between the Long San area and other areas is difficult, especially for transporting materials in for production and for products from the center out to the people in Long San and from Long San to the center. This is because there are no roads in Long San for transporting materials.

As a result of these difficulties, by understanding the significance of a road as a transportation artery and by obtaining UN rural development project aid, the Mong people in the Long San area and the nearby villages, the cadres in the [army engineering section] in the Ministry of National Defense, and the cadres and the district public works section have worked together with solidarity to clear the land and build a road for 20 km from the port in Ban Don Hom to the Hom District office in the Long San area, starting in the middle of July.

Comrade Thouansavat Kongvongsa, the chief of the rural development project in Hom District who is responsible for constructing the road, told us that they have run into many problems because of the mountainous nature of the area. For example, we have only one tractor to clear the road surface, and most of the road has to pass streams, ditches, hills and valleys, and mountains. Also, the same problems were encountered in transporting some of the materials necessary for constructing the road. However, because we have creative workers and technicians who are highly responsible for the tasks assigned by the party and government, and also the people in the Long San area who helped us with determination in clearing the land, the first step in constructing the road was basically completed. We succeeded in dynamiting the hill where the road will reach and in making changes for 7 km along the Nam San River to facilitate the transporting of road construction materials from Ban Don Hom Port to the Tham Din cave.

Although the weather was not very good [for road construction, for example, there was rain during certain periods and there are hills, streams and ditches along the way where the road will be, they did not become obstacles for constructing the road by the workers and the people in the Long San area. They are continuing their extensive construction of the road in order to complete it as a gift for the first congress of the Vientiane Provincial Party Committee.

LAOS

BRIEFS

SRV-AIDED ROAD WORK--The project for constructing a road from Pak Nam Noi to the Phong Saly provincial office which branches off from Route 4 in the northern part of Laos has now been successfully cleared for 47 km out of a total length of 125 km. This project was started in 1978 by Communications, Transportation and Posts workers along with road construction workers from neighboring Vietnam and the people of ethnic groups throughout the province. On 19 September 1984 Laos and Vietnam worked together on a photographic survey and putting in road markers, and this has not been fully completed. By implementing the party and government policy by which the government and the people help each other in construction, from December 1984 to September 1985 they succeeded in clearing the surface of the road for over 20 km, which is 5 km over the plan for the first half of the year. According to the plan, clearing of this road surface is expected to be completed by early 1988. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Sep 85 p 1] 9884

SWEDISH-AIDED PLANT PRODUCTION--Comrade Hinhphet Phounsavat, chief of the board of directors for the Lao-Swedish Oxygen--Acetylene Friendship Plant, told us the history of this factory when in the beginning there were no modern machines. The plant was carried over from the capitalists. Since 5 April 1977 which was after it was transferred directly to the government, the machinery was improved and modernized. A Lao-Swedish cooperation agreement was signed in 1979, and since then this plant has been producing to serve the public. The plant has a total of 38 workers of which 8 are women; 3 are high-level, 5 are mid-level, and 30 are basic-level workers. A great many workers belong to the three organizations, the trade union, the youth union, and the Lao Women's Federation. Within the plant the allocation of work is organized into two sections. The production sections, for example, the oxygen and acetylene production sections, are effective because the workers are attentive to their duty. They are highly responsible for their production and have tried to learn from friends who had studied abroad and from those who had experience. Each year this is demonstrated by the production outcome which is able to serve the public as expected or to exceed the expected plan. Production for 1985 met or exceeded the figures for the plan. For example, in the past 8 months the figure for oxygen in the plant was 3,089 [tanks]. They actually produced 3,612 tanks or 72 percent of the annual plan. For the case of acetylene the annual plan was 407 tanks while the actual production from early January to early September was 432 tanks or 72 percent [of the annual plan]. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Sep 85 p 2] 9884

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ADDRESSES UMNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Sep 85 pp 16, 17

[Text]

THE Umno General Assembly in 1985 will surely go down as a unique occasion in the annals of the Umno struggle and the struggle of the Malay people.

Firstly, this meeting is taking place in Umno's own building. Umno has had its own premises since the earliest days but the previous headquarters was too small to contain any Umno assembly. This just-completed Umno Complex, officially opened on Thursday, is exclusively designed to provide the requirements of the largest yearly meeting in the country — the Umno General Assembly.

The Umno Complex not only signifies the progress of Umno but the success of the coalition Government in Malaysia since Merdeka.

While we have had to borrow to carry out this project, we know nobody would have been prepared to lend to us if we had not the means to pay back. Umno members themselves did not contribute as expected but there had been others, declaring their success a product of the Umno struggle and Government steered by

Umno, who have helped Umno erect this new headquarters.

Apart from that, I am confident that the revenue from this complex and the income from several businesses in which Umno has a share will aid us to repay the loans and leave a little over to manage the headquarters.

Gratitude

Secondly, the total count of Umno members has exceeded one million. This proves that enthusiasm for Umno among the Malays is still rising. Wherever we go we find the signposts of Umno branches. Surely all the squatter areas have these signposts. The first shed put up in any new development area will carry a party signboard with an Umno pennant with pride. Even in those constituencies claimed by the opposition there is Umno.

The large membership reflects the interest among Malays to be part of Umno. Unfortunately, the spirit and an understanding of the Umno struggle are still not evident.

Both the special achievements of Umno I mentioned, that is, economic

success and increasing membership, can, on the face of it, be taken as progress to be proud of but there are the uglier elements, elements that can cause Umno to collapse from within.

The economic success of the Malay people is not always followed by gratitude. Many who have grown rich and successful are not satisfied merely with wealth. They seek out the political arena and the power supposedly acquired by politicians.

We have seen money being used in the quest for positions in Umno, whether at the branch, divisional or national levels. Consolations are sent to members with well-wishes from so-and-so. Sometimes in special envelopes with the salutation "best regards" from the person concerned.

Many Umno members are taken for holidays abroad. Many social functions are hosted complete with mini-lectures and benedictions. Luxury hotels are heavily patronised. So too the tour buses, with bookings throughout the year.

Everything has its origin. Money first appeared when general assembly delegates began

to be accommodated in posh hotels. Before, these representatives looked for their own lodgings in the small hotels, but since their votes were coveted by Supreme Council candidates, they have been lavishly treated. Thereafter, the money contests occurred.

Fairness

We cannot place all blame on the givers. The receivers are also wrong. They solicit, subtly coercing the hopeful candidate for that special consideration. If refused that candidate could come to grief.

It saddens me to expose this horrid affair. I know the opposition will use it to club us. But I have no choice. The danger the Umno membership, the more such unprincipled persons shall emerge, using dirty tactics to win places. Even the old-timers in Umno forget the campaign principles for fear of losing position.

In view of this, Umno is forced to amend its established laws in order to put up more effective restraints against the abuses of members and party leaders. These laws will give Umno's regulatory boards the power to settle problems without the likelihood of court injunctions, lately in vogue among members who place their own interests above the party's.

I realise there are those who have played up the concept of contract between member and party. It is purported that as long as Umno exists, we have no need for contract. What is required, they say, is fairness in the settlement of problems.

Firstly, those who question fairness in Umno should ask if they themselves have been fair. Secondly, fairness is usually admitted by those who have got what they were looking for. Should a person lose out,

he would certainly doubt the impartiality of the decision.

Umno, in fact, has a democratic system and chooses its leaders by majority vote. Whether the chosen leader possesses a sense of fairplay cannot be guaranteed. What is important is that when that leader has been found to be unfair, he can be replaced through the democratic process. Let us not allow technical nits to get on top of the principles and interests of the party as a whole.

Among the ugly symptoms accompanying the economic progress of the Malays and the expanding Umno membership is the money politics and the rush for positions I spoke of. Suffice it to say that Umno as well as the nation will be destroyed should both warnings remain unheeded.

The fortunes of the Malay people and the future of Islam will take a turn for the worst should Umno fail. Umno's destruction will not be brought about by enemies from without but by divisions within, by strife among members. Recall that the succession struggles in the Malay States by royal pretenders to the sultanates led to 400 years of colonisation. Be mindful and be humble. The greedy will lose all in the end.

Before the arrival of the Portuguese, Dutch and English, the Malay people belonged to so many little kingdoms, carved out of the sovereign disputes among the heirs of the Malay Rajas. The small States were weak and while the race for the throne raged on, one by one they fell to the colonisers.

The formation of Umno in 1946 united the Malays in their struggle against the Malayan Union. This unity through Umno continued until Malaysia achieved her independence.

But, unity and the integration of the Malay States into the Federation of Malaysia brought with it new challenges — that is, an enlarged administration. History shows, only a race which has the capability to administer a big group of people can govern a big and strong State. Without this capability, the people will be fragmented into small States such as those that existed during the early Malay civilisation in South-East Asia.

The question is whether the Malays can administer Umno which has grown bigger. This is the challenge facing us now that Umno has grown bigger and has members from every strata of society including those that do not understand the party's objectives or lack the spirit of nationalism.

In the coming special assembly, we are going to table amendments and new regulations to the party constitution with the objective of protecting the solidarity and effectiveness of the Umno.

I agree that regulations are not as effective as self-discipline by all of us. But, in any organisation, even those that are well-disciplined, there are bound to be individuals who are "thorns in society's flesh".

The aim of the new laws are to constraint such people. If the majority of Umno members behave improperly and ignore regulations or laws, amendments to the party constitution will not be of any effect to the preservation of the party.

Co-operation

I hope Umno members will support these amendments in the interest of the solidarity and image of the party. More so, I hope these amendments will not have to be used often, and hope party members will exercise self-discipline and act in a manner of a respected and dignified race.

Umno accepts reality and firmly believes in truth. The reality is that Malaysia is a multi-racial nation. Therefore, Umno will continue to co-operate with the other races as long as their struggle is not against the interests of Umno and the country.

That is why Umno willingly became a member of the Alliance and the Barisan Nasional. We are willing to sacrifice some of our interests to give priority to national interests. We want the country to be politically and economically stable, and in a multi-racial country nothing can be more effective in ensuring stability than through co-operation between the various races.

But that co-operation must be effective and sincere. Up to now, the co-operation in Alliance and later the Barisan Nasional has been effective and the coalition Governments set up under the Alliance and the Barisan Nasional have succeeded in developing our country, Malaysia.

Even though it is normal for component parties not to interfere in the internal problems of a member party, but the interests of the Barisan Nasional are more important than that of the particular coalition partner. If the events in the component party not only threaten to destroy itself but jeopardise the solidarity of the Barisan Nasional, therefore, the coalition cannot remain indifferent.

Nevertheless, we are careful in our intervention. Adequate time is given to the component party to settle its problems.

Umno regrets when Barisan Nasional efforts to solve the problem before the general elections have been purposely manipulated by certain quarters with allegations that Umno intervened in the selection of the component party's leaders.

The aim of such allegations is to arouse racial sentiments that will be of advantage to certain quarters.

Intentions

What is strange is that these people who have accused Umno of interfering in their internal affairs are also the ones who in the past co-operated that the services of certain of their representatives in the Government be terminated or to re-instate certain persons into the Government because they believe that such actions can help them in their struggle for power in the component party.

In short, they are the ones who insisted on external intervention to ensure their leadership of the component party. But today, they are also the ones who are blaming outside intervention after they have failed to solve their problems.

The Chinese community is the second largest after the Malays. We like to see that the Chinese are represented in the Government. But two factors must be taken into account.

Firstly, the intentions of Umno to co-operate with the Chinese community must not be exploited for anyone's personal political interest.

Secondly, the representatives of the Chinese community in the Government must comprise individuals who are sincere and honest and not people who give preference to self-interests.

Leaders must be willing to submit to the decisions of the majority. Leaders should not look for issues merely for their own interests. Leaders cannot manipulate regulations to ensure the maintenance of their positions in the party.

Creditors

Umno has no intentions of interfering in the internal affairs of other

component parties in the Barisan Nasional. But Umno as a member of the Barisan Nasional is not willing to see the image of the coalition threatened by the selfish interests of a component party or certain people. And Umno is not willing to be ridiculed by those who have lost power.

According to the newspapers and rumours, there is a downturn in the country's economy. These reports are supported by the actions of certain employers in some industries in retrenching or reducing the working hours of their employees.

Our country is a nation that depends on trade with foreign countries, especially developed countries, for the growth and stability of our economy. In a situation of deteriorating world economy, we cannot but feel the effects of this recession.

What is important is not the reasons for the recession in foreign countries. What is important is our attitude and measures in facing this recession.

We can adopt an attitude of ignoring reality and continue with our normal practices, that is, to spend money without considering the adverse implications. We can borrow money from foreign countries and banks to pay off the debts.

But, like individuals who are in debt, the country has also to pay off its borrowings. And these payments will be a heavy burden for us to shoulder. When we are in debt today and it is our children who will bear the burden of repayments. Our ancestors "mortgaged" the country through extravagant spending on massive wedding celebrations and the consequent of it all was that we were colonised.

Creditors today will not colonise us directly if we fail to pay our debts.

But, indirect colonisation or neo-colonialism can take place. Then, our struggle for independence will have been of no use. We and our future generations will then live under foreign manipulation.

It is not my intention to say that the country cannot borrow at all. We can borrow. In fact, we should borrow and often, the value of the currency used in the repayment of debts has dropped compared to the time when we took up the loan. Despite this, there is a limit to borrowings.

In view of this fact, we need to be thrifty and to control our expenditure. National development cannot be carried out as rapidly as before. Projects and subsidies have to be reduced. Purchases of luxury goods from abroad must be reduced, whether by the Government or the people.

But many ask why we are still building bridges and highways. Can't we postpone these projects?

Recession

Actually, the recession hit us by surprise. Its effects on the national economy were only fully felt between 1983 and 1985. In 1980, we were still quite well-off so much so we were able to have revisions of civil servants' salaries earlier than usual and big increases in wages and pensions.

Similarly, we did not have any reasons to postpone projects that had already been launched. Only in 1983 did we delay projects that had not been committed. Definitely, those projects where contracts had been awarded or the works were in progress, had to be continued. If they were to be cancelled, a large amount of compensation would have to be paid out to the concerned companies. This is a loss without a single benefit.

Nevertheless, infrastructure projects, especially those that will bring economic returns, are needed. With that, the Government launched several projects even though it was during the economic recession.

The result of our prudent financial management was an improved financial position as compared to other developing countries in this region and in the world.

Nevertheless, we are not free yet from the sufferings. We still need to be prudent in our spending. As such, in the several years to come, we have to reduce our debts. But, we should continue with beneficial projects because if we don't, the construction industry will come to a halt. This means that not only employers will face losses but also workers, suppliers, shopkeepers, hawkers, transport operators and others will similarly be affected.

Once again I like to clarify that steps to overcome the economic recession are prudent spending and increased productivity. Right now, production costs of raw materials are much higher than other countries with similar products. If we do not reduce production costs and increase productivity, our goods cannot compete in the world market.

Development

Once again those that will suffer will not only be the "lowkays" but also the workers and others who depend directly or indirectly on raw commodities industries.

Reviving the national economy does not depend on the Government alone. All of us, whether as employers or salaried workers, are also responsible. The shouts and screams of workers and analysis by experts at seminars and workshops will not bring any benefit

as long as all of us do not have a responsible attitude and make an effort to increase productivity. Only prudent spending and higher productivity can be the cure for our economic recession. There is no other cure.

As I have mentioned earlier, the world economic recession has affected our economy. Malaysia is a country where 80 per cent of the Gross National Product is dependent on trade with other countries. With declining demand from advanced countries, we cannot but see our revenue from trade declining. A reduced volume of trade in turn lowers the income received by the Government from export, income and other taxes.

What should we do in such a situation? If we want to continue with our normal spending, we cannot but get ourselves in debt. National debt is a serious problem. Interest and loan principal must be paid. Part of the revenue collected by the Government must be used to pay debts. After paying large amounts for debts and operating expenses, the Government does not have adequate funds for development.

But, development has to be continued and important projects have to be implemented. Therefore, we are forced to borrow.

To borrow for an important project that will reap benefits to the Government is logical. But, we cannot borrow to pay for recurrent operating expenditure like salaries, pensions and others. We cannot do this, just like someone cannot be borrowing for his daily meals.

In a situation where we are not able to increase our productivity, we must spend within our means. We should make some sacrifices, so that debt repayments will not rise rapidly so much so our balance is not even

enough for our operating expenditure.

Unfortunately, there are threats from the leadership of the union of Government employees that if the Government does not entertain their claims, they will go on strike. By going on strike, we will be able to increase our revenue to pay for the salary increases?

Workers

Of course, it is clear that strikes will jeopardise the national economy and slash the Government's revenue. Business will be disrupted and foreign investors, internally and externally, will be frightened to invest. Revenue collection will be affected and development projects for the people will be halted.

Far from assisting the Government in increasing revenue, strikes will reduce the Government's income for a long time, for the effects of industrial action will not disappear as soon as such actions are stopped. The Government's ability to pay will be affected for a couple of years.

The Government is not only responsible to its staff. The Government is also responsible to the people. Up to now, the economic recession has resulted in thousands of workers in the private sector losing their jobs. Many have not been able to work in a neighbouring country for there the economic recession too has caused local and foreign workers to lose their jobs.

Apart from that, shops and their workers directly feel the effects of poor business. Hawkers who survived on subsistence living if the weather is bad, cannot escape the pressures of a depressed economy. Farmers and fishermen, smallholders and mine workers, all of them suffer not only because of loss of or reduced income but also inflation.

On the contrary, not one worker in the Government has been sacked because of the economic recession. Actually, some of them have received pay increases amounting to 12 per cent, that is, more than one month's salary in a year. There are also some who have been upgraded in their posts and have had their allowances increased.

Does the Government need to entertain its staff only without taking into consideration the other citizens? I am sad that these people who are lucky enough are considering threatening the stability of the country and probably, the rice bowls of other people.

We know that we are going to have a general election soon and we need as much support as we can. But, the Barisan Nasional is not willing to make Malaysia a bankrupt nation purely to fish for votes. We will face the challenges and the threats with a firm stand.

The salary offer that we have agreed to has already affected the nation's financial position. We are not prepared "to mortgage" the nation even if we face the prospect of losing seats.

I am aware that not all Government servants are interested in taking part in the strikes. Those interested are the leaders with their grand ambitions. It is easy to become popular by pressuring others to give in to something.

It is easy to make the civil servants' salary revision claims issue a stepping stone to a much-dreamed-about post. But, that path is dangerous and can work against the person concerned. Therefore, be careful.

Malaysia is a democratic country. Each citizen has freedom of movement. The Government has no intention of curtailing excessively the critiques of the Government. On the con-

trary, we want to have a more liberal attitude. That is why we have released many detainees. That is also why we have made it easier for a lot more publishing activities to be carried out. That is also why we stopped public confessions through the television and other mass media.

But, as a responsible Government, we cannot ignore the fact that the security and stability of the country is the Government's responsibility. When we feel it is necessary, we will use justly all our powers and laws available to us. No one should have doubts about this.

Even before Umno was formed, the Malay people had stated their support for a democratic system. A meeting of Malay establishments to organise resistance to the Malaysian Union had automatically made its resolutions along democratic lines.

When it was formed, Umno enunciated its desire for parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. Other ideologies — socialist or communist, liberal or conservative — did not guide nor influence Umno. Only parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy.

We do not deny the influence of the British in Umno's choice. In Malay history, democracy does not exist. What did was a system of monarchy, in which the ruler wielded absolute power. The system of Malay rule was feudal. It was this feudal system that yielded the Malay States to the colonisers.

Democracy

While we are not so fond of the manners of the British, we do not refuse something purely because of its British origin. As a mature people, we assess and examine to separate the chaff from the wheat. We do not hesi-

tate simply out of regard for origin. The important thing is whether it is likely to bring about good or evil. And we believe that the parliamentary democratic system and constitutional monarchy is as good as a system can be — certainly better than feudalism.

We do not regret our choice. Democracy makes certain that a leader no longer fit to lead will not be able to maintain his position. It is of course better if a leader or a Government is not perturbed or shadowed by the possibility of defeat while drafting policies or setting out programmes. A Government under no such pressure can act with greater justice. Any influential person or group will not threaten to withdraw support if there is nothing to be gained.

However, a popular Government in a democracy is forced to take account of the effects of policy or legislation. In other words, politics determines Government. Pressed by the likelihood of an electoral loss, democratic Governments often put political interests above all else.

Nevertheless, we are loath to dictatorship or feudalism. We are more comfortable with the thought that we can change Governments democratically than with the prospect of a harsh and inconsiderate Government that cannot be toppled short of revolution.

Through the system of parliamentary democracy we can change the people's representatives and Governments as we please. With democracy we could with certainty eject wrongly chosen, corrupt and iron-fisted Governments within five years.

We have selected the system of constitutional monarchy, instead of a republic with a presidential administration because at the time of our

campaign for independence, the Rulers in general supported and co-operated with the nationalist movement. The monarchy was not severely obstructionist as in Indonesia or India. In any case, there was no reason to pick a republican system with a President as head of State.

Additionally, the system of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy entrusts Government upon the people. The King becomes the symbol of Government so that the loyalty of the people to the nation is directed at this symbol of sovereignty. But the administration of the country is in fact decided by the people through free elections.

Because the Ruler is not involved in administration and is unconnected to party politics, the people's dedication is not divided. The people are not clouded by political colour or ideology in their loyalty to King and country.

Unhappily, although this system is running smoothly and politicians do not invite the participation of the Rulers, there is now a different party of persons intending to use the regal influence of the Rulers for their personal ends. Because the Government reveres the Rulers and the Constitution that protects them, these people with vested interests are of the opinion that with the involvement of the Rulers in their activity, they too will be sheltered by the law, and can afford to forgo the policy and objectives of a Government of the people.

They concoct elaborate business plans to attract the Rulers' interest and attempt to get the Rulers to take part. They not only hope to win over the authorities easily but to trounce their competitors primarily the Bumiputera businessmen.

Like it or not, this sort of thing mars the good name of the Rulers among the people. Like it or not, should this go on, the public prestige of the Rulers will turn sour. Like it or not, the people will eventually question the system of constitutional monarchy.

Delegates all, the Government has tried its best to conceal these enterprises for the good of the Rulers. But little by little, such enterprises that bear the influence of the Rulers has surfaced to within earshot of the people.

Before the people's respect for the Rulers is disfigured, I wish to advise, nay warn, that group of persons attempting to make use of the Rulers for an advantage in business, to bring that ploy to a halt. We do not want the people to cast doubts on the system of constitutional monarchy. We, in Umno, uphold this system and do not want it threatened or challenged by avaricious personal interests.

Anyone found attempting such an endeavour will be blacklisted and his entire commercial dealings with the Government leered at and ignored. He will be exposed to the public glare for bringing the system of constitutional monarchy into disrepute.

I like to reiterate that Malaysia is a multi-racial and multi-religious country. While Islam is recognised as the country's official religion, other religions can freely be practiced by their respective followers. Besides, Muslims are protected from the spread of other religions. On the contrary, in spreading and increasing the number of Muslims, the use of force is completely out.

All these, directly or indirectly, are the constitutional provisions, our country's administrative basic law legislated

while taking into consideration the Islamic perspective in the administration of a multi-racial and multi-religious country.

The Quran and Hadith and *sunnah* (traditions) form the foundation of the Muslims' faith. This basis cannot be questioned, but for the daily practice, we need comprehensive practical guidelines.

Society

For instance, verse 88 of *Al-An'am* exhorts Muslims to make preparations to defend themselves. During the Prophet's time, this would mean getting ready the swords and horses. In this modern era, defending the *ummah* means getting ready with carbines, machine guns, cannons, tanks, planes, warships, submarines, radar, laser beam range finders and 1,001 other modern equipment. While the Quran, Hadith and *sunnah* provide guidelines, efforts to invent all these equipment must be made by us with the use of the mind bestowed by God.

It is the same with the methods of rule. While the basic guidelines can be found in the Quran, Hadith and *sunnah* to prevent various modern crimes, to administer economic zones, to control the traffic in towns and on the streets, to manage ports and airports, anti-smuggling operations and 1,001 responsibilities, the Government has to enforce the law using the mind and expertise on a consultative basis. What is important is that these actions take into account the teachings of Islam and the situation of a country.

It must be emphasized that Islam provides flexibility and takes the contemporary situation into consideration. In the administration, the safety

and the well-being of the society are important. We cannot rely on the interpretation made by any ordinary person no matter how knowledgeable the person may be, if the interpretation is so rigid that the safety of the society and the Muslims is threatened.

In Malaysia our administration is not contrary to the principles of Islam in taking the contemporary situation into account, including the situation where half of the people of this country are non-Muslims.

A lot of things which are *haram* (prohibited by Islam) to us are not *haram* to non-Muslims. We just cannot force them to practice what is advocated by Islam. If we try to do that they will find ways to render our attempt ineffective. Besides, our relationship with them will deteriorate and will probably lead to conflict. Their action in avoiding the law can also have adverse effects on the image of the country.

We do not want to become *muna'fik* (hypocrites) who exhibit religious faith in our own country but commit vices when abroad. We do not want to say something but do something else instead. The name of Islam has been greatly smeared. In fact, the Muslims are being laughed at because of the actions of a group of hypocrites among the Muslims themselves.

Conflict

We do not want to be hypocrites. We do not want to make interpretations more rigid than required by Islam and then act contrary to the interpretations we have arrived at and touted about.

In our efforts to practice and spread Islam, we will use the flexibility provided by the religion if we find it necessary and beneficial to us in the long run.

Therefore, we start with assimilation of Islamic values in the administration. If we succeed in ensuring that our Government is clean, efficient, trustworthy, courteous, diligent, modest, disciplined, responsible and respects other qualities valued by every devoted Muslim, *Insha Allah*, Islam will spread and we will enjoy prosperity in this world and the next (*akhirat*).

This is why we emphasize the assimilation of Islamic values in Government administration. Form is meaningless until the values I have just mentioned are put into practice. We do not want to be in conflict with those who regard form more important, but they should not regard those who do not stress on form as less Islamic. What is important is that if there is any difference of opinion in Islam, we accept the facts of the difference, but we should not break up just because of the difference.

The Muslims, wherever they are, are brothers, but the Muslim community in one place or country should stand on their own feet. That is why though we are sympathetic with the Afghan *Mujahiddin* fighters, the struggle to free Afghanistan rests on their own efforts.

To ensure that they fight courageously to free their own country, the love for Afghanistan, the love which knows no fear, which defies death, must be inculcated in the hearts of the Afghans themselves.

This is called the feeling of nationalism and the spirit that culminates from it is called the spirit of nationalism. Though sympathy from all Muslims is important, the struggle for Afghanistan's freedom is determined by the nationalist spirit of the Afghans themselves.

Nationalism

Nevertheless, hostility between two Muslim groups or two Muslim countries is different. Such an enmity is contrary to the teachings of Islam. It is these types of people who are known as *maskabiha* or *esabiha* (parochial loyalties). They turn their back on Islam as they are too fanatical and loyal to their groups.

Umno is represented by Malays who possess the spirit of nationalism. But we do not turn our back on Islam despite such a spirit. The spirit of nationalism gives strength to the Islamic struggle and brotherhood in Islam.

On the contrary, groups which oppose Umno can afford to deny the brotherhood in Islam and hurl accusation which clearly indicates that it is not Islam which becomes their guidelines, but emotions and the devil.

As a Malay national organisation, Umno does not doubt its Islamic motivation. Umno will continue to uphold the spirit of nationalism as the spirit of nationalism in Umno is similar to the spirit of nationalism shown by the Afghan Mujahiddin. We will continue to protect Malay privileges and will not neglect our responsibility in order to fish for votes.

Those who do so are betrayers of the Malay cause and are traitors to Islam. Votes are important in a democracy, but we should not sell our race and ancestry for the sake of getting votes. We should not manipulate religious interpretation for the interest of elections as being done by a group which purportedly upholds the teachings of Islam.

On the other hand, we

should build up our spirit of nationalism. For this purpose, we must ensure that our capability and ability are on par with that of other races in the country. As long as we have to depend on others to carry out our functions, as long as the specific functions are not under our control and we lack the efficiency, our spirit of nationalism lacks fulfilment. And the racial imbalance will continue.

The spirit of nationalism does not mean chest thumping, to be proud and arrogant or to look down on others. The spirit of nationalism is to motivate us to upgrade our capability so that it is on par, in fact higher than others and with this, we become a dignified and respectable race.

This is the nationalism meant by Umno when we choose the name for our party and we determine the objective of our struggle. Let not anyone tarnish our nationalist spirit with bad deeds and dishonourable behaviour or actions which will degrade our race.

The Malays will not disappear from the face of the earth. But what sort of Malays? Respectable ones or those who become slaves to others, or those who always seek alms, the dispirited ones and those who cannot afford to defend themselves? What type of Malays who will not perish from this earth? Let us ponder together. If we want respectable and capable Malays, then we have to change our attitude and strengthen our spirit. *Insha Allah*, we will become respectable Malays.

A Malay proverb says *Hujan emas di negeri orang, hujan keris lembing di negeri sendiri, lebih baik negeri sendiri* (literally: rains of gold in

other people's country, rains of kris and spears in our own country, still our own country is better). Malaysia is our country. Malaysia is not actually heaven though it does not rain kris and spears. The people are made up of various communities and certainly there are differences of opinions and sometimes disputes. In such a society, there tends to be disagreement on anything that is done or not done.

But Malaysia is our country, the country of the Malays, the Bumiputeras, Malaysians of Chinese origin, Indians, Ibans, Kadazans and other ethnic groups. No matter how poor Malaysia is, the people must love it. This is normal.

People like what they are used to. Thus they are used to their respective countries. That is why there are people who are willing to live in the desert which is so hot and dry. There are also those who are prepared to live in cold countries where the land is covered with thick snow.

They are prepared to live in such conditions and refuse to move. They are willing to fight to their last drop of blood if their countries are attacked. It is because of the love for such common places that races and countries come into existence. It is the love for these common places that is called nationalism.

Prosperous

The Malay race is also the Malaysian race. While we consider the Malay States as the original homeland of the Malays, we recognise the rights of other communities as Malaysian citizens. Though some of

them leave the country to live in other countries, we do not deny the fact that the majority of the people in this country are truly loyal to Malaysia. Therefore, we recognise them as citizens.

We, the Malays, should not be ashamed of our love for our country and race. We are ordinary mortals and this is a common human feeling. There is no one whose heart is so without feeling that it does not throb when he returns home from abroad. The longer he is separated from his homeland, the stronger is his heart beat. Indeed, this is the land we love and this is our land.

I am not ashamed to admit that the spirit of nationalism has given motivation to my actions. I believe we all have similar feelings. If not, we should cultivate the love for the people and the country. We will not lose. In fact, we will benefit and become more prosperous. We will be respected and we will succeed.

Umno is a nationalist party. Umno members are Muslims. Therefore, Umno is also an Islamic party. Islam and nationalist spirit do not contradict each other. As a nationalist party, Umno will protect the Malays, in particular, and the people and the country, in general, from threats and outside influence.

Umno will inculcate the spirit of nationalism so that it consolidates every effort to develop and build a respectable, dignified and successful country. As an Islamic party, Umno will uphold the principles of Islam.

This is Malaysia, our country. And it is this country that we will develop and defend. I pray that Allah gives us His grace and guidance.

MALAYSIA

UK DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MALAYSIA

HK061614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 Nov (AFP)--British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine arrived here today for a 4-day visit to Malaysia at the head of an eight-member delegation including officials in charge of overseas military commitments and arms exports.

Mr Heseltine is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and senior members of the Malaysian Cabinet, visit the headquarters of a five-nation air defence system involving Britain and give a talk on Britain's role in Western defence strategies in the next decade.

The visit also coincides with an air exercise involving the other members of the integrated air defence system--Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore--which is held under a defence arrangement they forged in 1971 on Britain's military pullout from Malaysia and Singapore.

The minister who flew in by an Air Force VC-10 plane for the visit here on the first leg of a regional tour which also takes him to Singapore and Burma, was met on arrival by Malaysian Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha and the defence chief, General Ghazali Che Mat.

Little was given about the agenda for Mr Heseltine's discussions here.

Officials said the visit was essentially in conjunction with observances marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in the region where the battle was between the Japanese and British-led allies.

A group of 230 British war veterans, former prisoners of war and war widows are expected to visit scenes of the fighting between 1942 and 1945 in east and west Malaysia and attend a ceremony at sea over the wrecks of two British warships, Repulse and Prince of Wales, which were sunk by the Japanese.

Mr Heseltine leaves for Singapore on Saturday where he will be joined by his chief of staff, Field Marshall Edwin Bramall, Field Army Commander Lt General John Akehurst and the Duke of Kent, Prince Michael, to attend a commemorative service the following day at the cemetery there.

The British visitors who are on what is described as the Far East pilgrimage organised by the Royal British Legion and other ex-service and widows' associations are also to visit Kanchanaburi on the River Kwai in Thailand and Mandalay in central Burma, British officials said.

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CSO: 4200/214

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS UNGA VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK070928 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] No less than 114 members out of a total of 159 member states of the UN have recorded their votes against Vietnam. For the 7th year in succession, the UN General Assembly has had to turn its attention to the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

Malaysia and its ASEAN partners have always maintained that the most equitable solution to the Kampuchean crisis would be a political one which takes fully into account the rights and wishes of the people themselves. The entire thrust of Vietnamese policy was, however, aimed at winning sympathy for itself as a nation that had taken a severe beating from the United States during the years of the Vietnam War. In the outcome, the massive support that the ASEAN resolution was able to obtain can be interpreted as a rejection of Vietnam's policy. For Prince Norodom Sihanouk, this support is truly a welcome trend. As a strong Khmer nationalist, he would desire nothing more dearly than the departure from his country of the Vietnamese.

The prince had addressed the General Assembly, and his peace proposals deserve study and consideration. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's peace plan takes into account the legitimate interests of Vietnam. This aspect is particularly to be seen in his undertaking to provide aid to Vietnam on a modest scale. The prince probably perceives that Vietnam has cast its lot with the Soviet Union not only for military and strategic purposes but also for the economic assistance it needs for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of its economy which is still in a shambles. Rather than mortgage its national sovereignty to the Soviet Union as it is now doing, Vietnam is being offered an opportunity to enter into peaceful relations with its closest neighbor, Kampuchea. It is in Vietnam's own interests to work for peace and a reduction in tension. As it is, in spite of severe economic problems, Vietnam has a standing army of 700,000--the third largest in the region. This army of experienced fighters has been posing a threat not only to Thailand, which is often likened to a frontline state,

but also to all states of Southeast Asia. This large army was used to invade Kampuchea, and that has added to the fear in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the continued isolation of Vietnam from the world community entices the strengthening of the communist influence in this region. That would not otherwise be possible.

The inviolability of borders is a principle of the international order that is considered fundamental by most countries, and particularly by the smaller nations. This will explain the opposition that ASEAN and other nations have maintained toward Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea in spite of the general revulsion felt about the horrors of the Pol Pot regime during the period 1975 to 1978. There can be little doubt that the massive UN Assembly support for Prince Sihanouk and ASEAN will serve as a morale booster to urge them to press ahead with more diplomatic measures in furtherance of peace and stability in the Indochina region. Malaysia will, for its part, lend its weight and influence to this goal. While we are happy with the UN Assembly vote, there is a lot more to be done to secure self-determination for the people of Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4200/214

MALAYSIA

NEW STRAITS TIMES ON REPORTER'S ARREST

BK061533 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri--NEW STRAITS TIMES journalist Sabry Sharif, 27, was arrested today in connection with a report on aircraft said to be under consideration for purchase by the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF). He will be charged under the Official Secrets Act in the magistrate's court tomorrow.

Encik Sabry was formally arrested at the city police headquarters this evening and was released on \$3,000 bail. He was accompanied to the police headquarters by NEW STRAITS TIMES Group Editor-in-Chief Dr Munir Majid, who posted bail, and lawyer Phillip Kong.

Two charges were preferred against Encik Sabry. The first states that he obtained a secret document involving the RMAF.

Secondly, he is accused of having used the document to write a report on the RMAF's plans to purchase a certain type of aircraft.

He is being charged under Section 8f of the Act which concerns the possession and use of secret documents or information and knowingly receiving such material.

The maximum penalty for offences under this section is 7 years' jail or a \$10,000 fine or both.

The Kuala Lumpur bureau chief of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Mr James Clad, was recently fined a total of \$10,000 on two charges under the same section of the Act.

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MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

THAI TRAWLER DETAINED—A Royal Malaysian Navy [RMN] vessel detained a Thai trawler with a crew of seven in the Malaysian exclusive economic zone about 130 km from Pulau Redang near Besut this afternoon. A Terengganu fisheries department spokesman said the boat was detained by the K.D. Tunjang and it [word indistinct] Pulau Perhentian near Besut to wait out the bad weather before proceeding to the Cendering fishermen's port this evening. The seven Thai crewmembers will be charged in court for trespassing in Malaysian waters. The spokesman said that with the latest arrest, 20 Thai trawlers with a total crew of 211 had been detained since the operation against trespassing in the east coast waters was launched recently. He said the operation to check foreign fishermen's encroachment will continue involving two RMN vessels, the K.D. Tunjang and K.D. Sarawak, and two of the department's patrol boats, Belidah and Puput. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 85]

UK SUPPORTS ASEAN ON CAMBODIA—Britain supports ASEAN's efforts in finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem and feels that it should be based on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. Its secretary of state for defense, Mr Michael Heseltine, said today that the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces would enable Kampucheans to live in freedom again and would also remove a critical source of instability in the region. Speaking at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, ISIS, in Kuala Lumpur, Heseltine said the Soviet Union and its largest naval base outside of Warsaw Pact, at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam with some 20 to 25 vessels based there at any one time [sentence as heard]. He said that developments such as Cam Ranh Bay not only would enable the Soviet Union to project its naval power into the Pacific Ocean and support deployments in the Indian Ocean but would also give them potentials to extend their influence throughout Southeast Asia. Speaking on deterrents in Western strategy in the next decade, Mr Heseltine said that Southeast Asia was strategically and economically an important part of the world. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 85]

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CSO: 4200/214

NEW ZEALAND

COMPENSATION TALKS TO RESUME AFTER AGENTS' TRIAL

HK070754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 7 Nov 85

/Text/ Wellington, 7 Nov (AFP)—New Zealand will not resume negotiations with France for compensation on the Rainbow Warrior sinking until a court in Auckland decides the fate of two French agents charged with the attack, Prime Minister David Lange said today.

Mr Lange told a news conference that the question of compensation for the sinking may not be settled until next year.

The New Zealand Government was determined to maintain the independence of the New Zealand courts and it could take until next June before the /word indistinct/ had been sentenced and a possible appeal heard, he said.

The prime minister said he did not want to say or do anything before then, for fear of influencing the trial.

Mr Lange and one of his senior ministers repeated that Wellington had made no secret deal with France over the future of the agents, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieru, who pleaded guilty earlier this week to charges arising from the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

The couple had originally been accused of murder but the charge was amended to the lesser offense of manslaughter, for the death of a Greenpeace crewmember aboard the ship when it was hit by explosions in Auckland Harbor last 10 July.

The Rainbow Warrior affair was raised in the New Zealand Parliament today for the second day running.

The minister of overseas Trade, Mike Moore, was questioned closely by the opposition about this recent visit to Paris.

During his stay, Mr Moore said, he pressed New Zealand's case for access to European markets, and aimed at normalizing "as much as possible New Zealand's relationship with France.

"Both objectives were achieved," he said.

The minister was asked by Mr Lange if he had made a deal to trade the liberty of Mafart and Prieur in return for sales access of New Zealand lamb to Europe.

"Certainly not," replied Mr Moore. "New Zealand's sovereignty is not negotiable."

Mr Moore said he would not make public details of his talks in France.

Mr Mafart and Mrs Prieur are scheduled to be sentenced on 22 November. Man-slaughter in New Zealand carries a maximum jail sentence of 14 years.

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CSO: 4200/217

PHILIPPINES

FORMER BAR OFFICIAL BLASTS IMELDA MARCOS' 'JUNKET'

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 17

[Statement by Mary Concepcion Bautista, past president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Makati-Mandaluyong-Pasay-San Juan Chapter: "How Can Our Lady Bless a Junket?"]

[Text]

MADAME Marcos is off to the United States to launch the President's book on the United Nations, to deliver a speech in the United Nations on a new international human order, empty phrases of adherence to the great declarations of human rights of men, women and children, in development which are all so grossly violated in our land! Will she tell of how well she takes care of the Vietnamese refugees for which the United Nations puts thousands of dollars at her disposal while the miserable poverty-stricken Filipino squatter-refugees who have neither dollars nor pesos receive brutal treatment from the government forces and agencies and are rendered homeless with callous disregard for what happens to many of them afterwards?

President and Madame Marcos, the public officials and the Mambabatas Pamahansa who make up her

large entourage would have served the people better if they had stayed home and spent the substantial disbursement from the people's money for this expensive junket in buying milk and vitamins for our starving, malnourished children, medicine for the poor, constructing simple shelters and putting up artesian wells for the Filipino refugees from squatter communities demolished out of their homes and farmers from hamletted zones in the areas of military operations. How many peoples' lives could have been brightened and improved if these funds were used for their benefit instead of on ill timed trips abroad! The fact that Opposition assemblymen have joined and participated in this junket of KBI greets convinces us that many politicians in the Opposition are not really committed to the solution of their people's problems, pay only lip service to the people's true causes and need

for upliftment from their misery. They are just as greedy and susceptible to blandishments of the ruling powers with a free trip to the U.S., Europe and who knows what other places plus other fringe benefits such as a festive stay at the plush Waldorf Astoria and other plush hotels, thousands of dollars for pocket money, and other benefits we will not be told about. .

How can our Lady bless a junket to enshrine her in Russia at the cost of the lives and health of little children who should be served and saved first? Can there be peace for God's poor all over the land when arrogant, heartless, avaricious and power-mad politicians and their cronies and rich multi-nationals have plundered the nation's wealth and resources, driving our poor to even more abject poverty and, in their despair, to long protest marches in the hot sun and cold rain, to be met with violence and deadly gunfire?

The evidence of dangerous disregard for the people's legitimate grievances are mounting, and we are threatened with more battalions of armed forces, convincing us that this regime is pushing the nation closer to the brink of chaos. We who care must all stand together to avert this, to find our way out of this gathering darkness. We must harness our power and our talents, and we must act together, forgetting our own ambitions in the greater call for selfless service to the nation, remembering that true greatness is in serving the needs and uplifting the lot of needy millions in our land. Only as a united people can we topple the oppressive structures and forces that blight our nation and suffocate our people. It is a hard and arduous struggle for us all, and many have paid the supreme sacrifice to attain true freedom and democracy, re-establish our tarnished national honor, and attain economic recovery for all our people.

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CSO: 4200/211

PHILIPPINES

MR. & MS. REPORTS BACKGROUND OF FIRST LADY'S MOSCOW TRIP

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 pp 16, 17

[Article by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan: "Pilgrimage of Peace or First Class Junket?"]

[Text]

WHEN the First Lady's trip to Moscow in full swing, certain pieces of the Moscow puzzle are falling into place.

Last week the Special Edition reported tremendous speculation as to whether any Filipino bishops had gone with her to Moscow. Many Filipino church dignitaries were in Rome over the last few weeks because this year happens to be the Philippine Church's turn to make its *"ad limina"* visit to the Holy Father, which is done by bishops once every five years.

It was speculated that Ms. Marcos would have no difficulty convincing a number of bishops in Rome to go with her to the Soviet Union to enshrine a Philippine image in a Russian church.

Among the Church dignitaries in Rome this October were Jaime Cardinal Sin of Manila, Ricardo Cardinal Vidal of Cebu,

Federico Limon of Iugupan, Antonio Mabutas of Davao, Antonio Fortich of Bacolod, Miguel Purugganan of Isabela, Perfecto Labayen of Quezon and Felix Perez of Cavite.

From what could be gathered, it seems that one or two of the ten bishops had consulted the Holy See about the matter. They were told by the Vatican Secretariat that the Holy See does not encourage visits to Communist countries by ranking members of the Church in their official capacity. This is because, it was pointed out, no diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Soviet Union exist at present, and therefore, visits of such nature might create complications for the Holy See. In addition, it was reasoned, the Marcos trip might give the false impression that there is a great measure of religious tolerance under Communist Russia.

One Filipino ecclesiastic explained that the visit of Cardinal Sin to China last year was made in his personal capacity, as he was in search of some relatives. Both Peking and the Vatican, which have no diplomatic relations, had approved the trip, but it was made clear by both sides that it was strictly a personal one.

Because of the Vatican's express disapproval, the Marcos delegation to Moscow ended up with no ranking Church dignitaries in tow. Would the bishops have gone had the Holy See granted them permission? An informed ecclesiastical source thinks one or two bishops who are close to Ms. Marcos might have gone, but that the rest would have desisted. Certainly, he says, Cardinal Vidal "would not have committed such a boo-boo". Vidal returned to Manila last week, and all the other Filipino bishops

in Rome made it a point to be out of there by the time the Marcos party stopped over last weekend enroute to Moscow.

Neither did any of the bishops who were in the country go with the Moscow delegation, despite telexes from the First Lady in New York and follow-ups from her staff in Malacanang. Four priests made the trip to Moscow: Msgr. Josefino Ramirez, parish priest of the San Miguel Pro-Cathedral near Malacanang, who served as the delegation chaplain; Fr. Teofilo Rustia, military chaplain of Camp Aguinaldo; Fr. Tony Rosales, a nephew of the late Julio Cardinal Rosales, who was quite close to the First Lady; and Fr. Gervacio Veronilla.

The presence of Msgr. Ramirez in Moscow contributed to some confusion even within church circles over the involvement of the Marian Crusade Council in the Moscow project of Ms. Marcos. Last week a ranking Church dignitary pointed out to Mr. & Ms. Special Edition that this council had conceptualized the Moscow project, something the council's officials, led by executive committee member Rosario Melchor, were quick to deny. Ms. Melchor, by the way, is not with Ms. Marcos' entourage. The Marian council had officially nothing to do with this project, they stressed. The council was established by the Philippine bishops to execute plans for this year's celebration of the Virgin's 2,000th birth anni-

versary. Its chairman is Cardinal Sin.

The confusion over the council's role in the Moscow project came about because Msgr. Ramirez, is also chairman of the council's national executive committee. In addition, early this year some Marian groups had toyed with the idea of bringing a Marian image to a number of nuclear countries, including some Communist countries, to help stop further warfare. But the project was dropped after the Vatican had expressed disapproval because of the possible complications it might entail in the Communist countries.

Stories from Moscow indicate that a number of changes had been made in the religious expedition, both from the Philippine and the Russian end. It seems that the statue to be donated to Russia, a two-foot combination of antique and reproduction features which Mr. & Ms. had earlier reported to have been christened "Our Lady of Tolosa" and said to have cost some P2 million, had been re-christened "Our Lady of Fatima". Aside from this, Ms. Marcos also donated a four-foot statue of Our Lady of Fatima.

Earlier President Marcos had been quoted as saying that the "Tolosa" statue would be donated to a church in Vladimir, a city some 185 miles from Moscow and one of the important centers of Christianity in the Soviet Union. But it turned out that both statues were instead donated

to the Cathedral of St. Louis in the heart of Moscow, and nowhere was Vladimir mentioned again.

Since the 1933 Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement, which allowed a foreign priest to hold services for foreign Catholics in Communist Russia, the 155-year-old Cathedral of St. Louis had been used primarily to service the French Catholics in the Russian capital; today it services the entire foreign community, as well as the few Russian Catholics and the many Latvian Catholics. Latvia is one of the 15 republics within the Soviet Union 90% of whose population are said to be Catholics. The St. Louis Cathedral is one of the only two places of Catholic worship in Moscow, the other being a little chapel run by Assumptionist Fathers for the foreign community.

Contrary to the claim of Msgr. Ramirez that the First Lady holds the distinction of bringing the first statue of Our Lady of Fatima to Russia, this little chapel has had a small statue of Fatima since the '30s.

News accounts from Moscow state that some 16 Batasan assemblymen, are with Ms. Marcos' official party in Moscow, but there is reason to believe that the actual number may be closer to 30. Aside from the seven or eight MPs, who went to New York with Ms. Marcos, there were several waves of departure for Rome from Manila last week, beginning Monday Oct. 21. Among the last MPs to leave last week

were KBL MPs Arturo Pacificador and Manuel Garcia. In fact one of the reasons for the unexpected Batasan recess last week, despite a bilateral agreement to postpone it in order to finish deliberations on the Omnibus Election Code, was to allow a number of KBL members to leave for Rome enroute to Moscow.

At the Batasan some 21 Opposition MPs, led by Hon. Bono Adaza, filed a resolution banning the sending of oversized Philippine delegations to international conferences and overseas events, in the light of the crippling economic crisis. The Adaza resolution proposed that the delegations from hereon be limited to two persons only, one from the ruling party and one from the Opposition. Last Monday Adaza tried to get a complete list of the MPs who had gone to New York, Rome and Moscow, but the Batasan secretariat would not release it without the approval of secretary-general Antonio de Guzman. De Guzman, however, said Adaza, turned out to be very scarce this week.

A Malaya story last Oct. 29 said that investigations revealed that the travelling MPs had filed no notice of official mission and that their papers were processed

not by the Batasan Inter-parliamentary Relations Service, which customarily attends to these matters, but by Malacanang.

Aside from the numerous MPs and the handful of priests in the Moscow delegation, included were Cabinet members, Justices of the Supreme Court, national and local government officials and Blue Ladies. The size of the delegation had people wondering whether the Moscow expedition was truly a pilgrimage of peace or a first-class junket. From Moscow, the First Lady proceeds to Spain to pay her last respects to Bishop Juan Bautista Velasco, OP, DD, bishop-in-charge of Calocan-Navotas and Malabon. He died on the operating table in Oviedo, Spain last Oct. 26. It's off to Tokyo after the mourning.

Considering that peace is a commodity sorely lacking in this strife-torn country, particularly these last weeks, many have wondered whether it would not have pleased Our Lady of Peace more if she had stayed right here, where her intercession is apparently more desperately needed, than in Soviet Russia, and where all the money for such an expensive undertaking would have better served the millions of God's hungry poor.

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CSO: 4200/211

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON OFFICIAL HYPOCRISY TOWARD JENKINS BILL

HK041307 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 3 Nov 85 pp 4, 5

["As We See It" column by Neal H. Cruz: "Enough of This Hypocrisy!"]

[Excerpt] I am amazed by the hypocrisy of Philippine Government officials who are still ranting and raving against the Jenkins bill. That is trade protectionism, they say, meaning the bill was filed to put up trade barriers against textile and garments coming from other countries so that American textile and garment firms will be protected. True, but we have been doing the same thing for the last 25 years. The Philippines is one of the most protectionist countries in the world, and the U.S. the most open. We impose very high tariff on imported goods to protect Filipino firms. We have total bans on the importation of some goods, such as sardines and motor vehicles. That is why our exports cannot compete in the world market. Like spoiled brats, our companies have been coddled and protected by the government. In times of crises, they just sit in a corner and cry for their mamas.

Who suffers because of this trade protectionism: The Filipino consumers. They have to pay more for goods that are worth less.

Even now, we are supposed to have an "import liberalization scheme," meaning we will liberalize imports to perk up the economy. But Filipino businessmen ran crying to the government asking for protection. And like a consenting father, the government will do just that. Although we are supposed to liberalize imports, the government will still impose trade barriers against some imports to protect weak Philippine companies. This is understandable, but we should not apply a double standard and denounce the U.S. and other countries doing what we have been doing for so long.

Some KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leaders in the Batasan are always quick to threaten the U.S. with the unilateral abrogation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases pact every time we don't get what we want from America. But we are not fooling anybody. Everybody knows this is just empty posturing. We cannot unilaterally abrogate the bases treaty because that would be a violation of the agreement. It can be abrogated only upon mutual consent. We say that the Jenkins bill is a violation of a bilateral trade agreement between the [phrase indistinct], but here we are proposing to do the very same thing.

And even if we do abrogate the treaty, we all know that we cannot kick the Americans out if they do not want to get out (they can say, precisely, that the abrogation is not valid). What are we going to do, invade Clark Field and Subic Bay Naval Base?

Another Batasan group threatened a boycott of U.S. goods. Another empty threat. That would only make the smugglers--and their friends in the government--richer.

The hypocrisy is not limited to the KBL, by the way. The opposition is full of it, too. The Salonga wing of the Liberal Party, for instance, is for kicking out the Americans from the Philippines. And yet where did Salonga and his principal supporters (John Osmena, Raul Daza) run for political asylum when martial law was imposed? Why, to the U.S. of course. Where do opposition leaders go to raise funds? To the U.S.

You see demonstrators picketing the U.S. Embassy in the afternoon. But the next morning, you see long lines of Filipinos before the U.S. Embassy applying for visas. Some of them are the very same demonstrators and their relatives.

Our leaders denounce the International Monetary Fund for imposing conditions to the loans we are asking for.

But of course. It wants to make sure we can pay back the loans. It's no different when you apply for a loan from a bank. The bank gives you a credit check and if it thinks you cannot repay the loan because you spend more than what you earn, then it will not give you the loan.

But that's intervention, that's meddling in our affairs, they say. But it's their money we want to spend. If we don't want them to interfere in our affairs, then don't borrow their money.

They accuse the U.S. Government of meddling every time an American leader comes here, but they keep asking the U.S. to give us more loans, more military and economic aid. If you don't give us aid, they they might lose to the rebels, they say, but they don't want to accept suggestions on how they can beat the rebels. They just ask for more money.

How we spend your money is our business, they say. Leave us alone. Don't meddle. But isn't the Philippines meddling in the affairs of the U.S. Congress in the case of the Jenkins bill? But the bill affects our industries, they say. But won't the spread of rebellion in the Philippines also affect the U.S. by putting their bases in jeopardy?

Our leaders say that the U.S. should not protect its industries but should help us because we belong to the Third World, because we are a poor country. That's garbage! The American politicians will help their constituents first before helping us who keep telling them to go home. Filipino politicians do exactly the same thing. And just because one is poor doesn't mean he deserves help.

So let's stop all this hypocrisy and double standard. It only makes us look ridiculous.

PHILIPPINES

TIMES JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON SNAP ELECTIONS

HK051450 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Snap Polls Call for Snap Decisions"]

[Text] The President's announcement that he is calling a snap presidential election in January, far from answering a number of questions, has merely raised more that may not be answered at all.

For the opposition, however, there should no longer be any doubt that it has to put up a candidate to meet Mr. Marcos within a month's time at least. But rather than being a greater impetus to unity, the angling for that right might just divide the opposition even more. Former Sen. Salvador Laurel, leader of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], might feel that he has all the right to the candidacy, his group being the most organized within the opposition. On the other hand, Cory Aquino has no more reason to demur except that question of a million signatures bidding her to run. The Liberals, forgetting all the passions that divide the party, might yet put up their own aspirant. Finally, there is MP Arturo Tolentino who, while a card-carrying KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] man, could be prevailed upon to carry the opposition banner as a compromise choice.

The KBL will have no such decision-making to contend with. They may not even have to bother whom to put up as the President's running mate because his announcement of the snap election says it is for president and vice president "or for president only." Even Speaker Nicanor Yniguez has been spared the minute possibility of running the country for sixty days because the President indicated that "he shall continue performing the power, functions and duties of president to prevent a hiatus in government" from the time he calls the election to the time the winner is proclaimed and takes his oath of office.

The opposition will no doubt question the President's right to make these moves, but he only has to toss Amendment No 6 at them and if that were not enough there is the new Election Code into which he intends to incorporate the steps he has now taken. It might be better for the opposition, therefore, to spend all its time working toward that unity that has so far eluded it and decide on a candidate who could challenge the President in his bid for another six-year term even before his present covenant is ended.

Those who have been keeping a close watch on the parade of American officials coming here to cajole, push or implore the President to adopt this and that policy or make this or that move will no doubt conclude that in calling for snap polls he is buckling down to the American demands. The argument here is that the Reagan administration would be more than satisfied if it had an idea of who will come after Marcos and that an early election would assure one being chosen soon enough. However, it seems that this is not what is to be because the snap election he has called could be for president alone. This should answer the question on what the President would do about all that pressure from Washington.

What is the average citizen to make out of these developments? For a start he might as well prepare himself for the usual barrage of campaign oratory, guided only by what he sees as the reality that he sees around him. There will be assurances that the election will be fair, honest and clean. He has heard this before and by now should know how to treat it. Finally, he has to vote with only his conscience to guide him, along with the wish that his vote could help bring about more stable future.

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CSO: 4200/204

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS ORDER, NEW TRUCKS PROMISED FOR ANTI-INSURGENCY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jimmy Montejo: "All-Out War in Mindanao"]

[Text]

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY - Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos Tuesday ordered a "seek-and-destroy" campaign against communist guerillas in Mindanao as he received reports of increasing terroristic activities of the rebels in the south.

Ramos issued the order during a briefing with military commanders in Region 10 who told him that the insurgents were out to achieve the so-called "strategic stalemate stage" of the revolutionary movement by next year.

Ramos directed Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz, AFP regional unified commander for Northern Mindanao, to press the battle to the hinterland havens of the enemy.

"We must force them into the withdrawal or surrender

stage," Ramos stressed.

Ramos also announced that to improve the mobility of the military's combatants, a total of 791 six-by-six trucks, 280 of them brand-new, (the rest were rebuilt) will be fielded before the year is over to the battle fronts.

To boost the morale of the soldiers in the field, Ramos also revealed a government plan to raise the pay of enlisted personnel by 32 per cent and of officers, by 17 per cent.

He also said units engaged in the counter-insurgency drive should get priority in the distribution of equipment, supplies and funds.

He said the Civilian Home Defense Forces will be strengthened through retraining and rigid screening of new applicants to make them more effective in community defense against dissident attacks.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ignacio, PC Region 10 commander, reported that for the past four

months, there had been at least 18 ambushes staged by the communist rebels against government forces and militiamen.

For the same period, Ignacio reported six NPA raids on small military, police and CHDF detachments and some 162 liquidations by the NPA's Sparrow Units in Region 10.

The region is composed of the provinces of Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Surigao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental and Camiguin.

Ignacio placed the enemy's strength at 4,220 regulars, 1,100 subversive mass activists, and some 346,000 mass supporters and sympathizers.

For the third quarter of this year, he said there had been 53 armed encounters with the NPA and the Moro National Liberation Front, resulting in five killed on the government side, 51 on the enemy side, and 31 firearms recovered.

In an earlier briefing in Ozam City, Maj. Gen.

Delfin Castro, Southern Command chief, reported to Ramos that the rebels have fled their strongholds at the mountain boundaries of Misamis Occidental and the two Zamboanga provinces.

He said the dismantling of the NPA strongholds was made possible with the creation of Task Force Cobra headed by Col. Francisco Jucutan.

The task force consisted of four battalions which had been carrying the fight to the enemy, Jucutan said.

He placed his command's accomplishments at 42 armed skirmishes with the enemy since its formation last June resulting to 60 enemies killed, 84 wounded and several firearms seized.

Government casualties included 33 troopers slain and 22 others wounded.

Jucutan said that as a result of these encounters, the rebels have splintered into small groups and forced many of them to transfer their operations to Northern Mindanao provinces and the Visayas.

PHILIPPINES

CEBU CARDINAL BLOCKS MILITARY FROM MAKING ARREST

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Standing Firm"]

[Text]

After the sickening show by political sycophants of abject subservience to the reigning conjugal rulers, it becomes a totally refreshing development to hear that there are still those who would maintain their sense of equilibrium in these trying times. The action of Ricardo Cardinal Vidal the other day is one of these unexpected but entirely welcome gesture.

It would have been an ordinary newssstory, as reported by the wire services, were the times not as extraordinary as they are at present. The good Cardinal stopped two soldiers from arresting two farmers on suspicion they were dissidents, by standing his ground and insisting that the farmers were under his protection and may only be arrested under a court order. "I am against touching anyone of them," the Cebu archbishop was quoted as saying, "they are under my custody." Before this resolve, the two soldiers, who also happened to be colonels, gave way.

The two peasant-farmers were among 20 who fled their homes and sought sanctuary in the church to avoid alleged military harassment. The military claimed the duo were communist guerillas responsible for the deaths of several persons, but they could not produce an arrest warrant.

As non-commissioned officers, the two colonels could have done better. If they are sure of their accusations, why didn't they procure a warrant of arrest which most probably any judge in this misguided Republic would have issued with alacrity? Have they become so callous and impervious to human rights to give them enough nerve and gall to just arrest anyone on what could be mere suspicion, and without benefit of a warrant? Has the military become so cocksure, after the unabating spate of human rights violations, that they can do what they please with such impunity? If these are so, then martial law has not succeeded in achieving anything, except to create an unstoppable Frankenstein monster that has turned the force of its evil and malevolence upon the helpless and hapless citizens it had sworn to protect.

Cardinal Vidal deserves commendation for his courageous stand against the pressures of the military. His unflinching and resolute demand for due process is another proof that the church, in these times of great stress, has not abdicated its commitment to alleviate the continuous suffering of an oppressed people.

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CSO: 4200/210

PHILIPPINES

'UNPRECEDENTED' SUPREME COURT ORDER AGAINST CENTRAL BANK

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 18

[Article by Ernest Sanchez: "CB Must Follow Law-Supreme Court"]

[Text]

THE legal and moral victory of Banco Filipino over the all-powerful Central Bank has caused a major tremor and aftershock in the banking community.

The unprecedented Supreme Court order granted the motion of BF for a hearing before an "unbiased tribunal" instead of the Monetary Board. The High Tribunal has ordered that branch 136 of the Makati Regional Trial Court to be presided over by Judge Ricardo Francisco will hear the BF case. Francisco will conduct the hearing on the illegal closure of the largest savings institution.

Before the Supreme Court came out with its landmark decision issued recently, no bank no matter how big and influential for that matter could expect to be given a hearing before any tribunal other than the CB-Monetary Board.

The Supreme Court in their en banc decision threw out the authority of the

Monetary Board to summarily close banks without due process of law. BF counsel Norberto J. Quisumbing belied the Monetary Board allegation that there have been cases in the United States where banks were closed without affording a prior hearing of the officials or owners of the bank concerned. Quisumbing explained that none of the decisions "deceitfully cited by the headstrong Monetary Board" ever authorized summary closures of banks without a complete and exhaustive hearing. The BF counsel quoted the noted American Justice Hughes who said that the closure of any bank without a hearing is an injustice.

The Supreme Court further ordered that BF directors, officers and their employees be allowed the use of their respective offices and facilities. The High Tribunal noted that BF officials and staff must be given full access to all bank records and its

premises for the purpose of a just hearing.

Earlier the highest court of the land ordered that the Central Bank-Monetary Board pre-planned liquidation would be stopped in favor of a CB-MB designated comptroller for the nation's largest savings institution.

A check whether the CB-MB were actually following the Supreme Court ruling showed that the top government monetary officials for the nth time failed to comply with the high court order.

For the past weeks hundreds of BF officers and employees have tried to get into the bank premises. But Central Bank officials totally disallowed them. Some of the security guards in the entrance explained that "we have not received any go-ahead signal from our superiors, so just freeze".

A letter written by Carlota Valenzuela, who addressed herself BF liquidator, stressed that instead of allowing all BF officers and staff

access, only a few of the bank personnel will be allowed to enter the bank premises. She even declared that this move was agreed upon together with a ranking BF officer. But the same BF officer denied Valenzuela's allegations vehemently.

The CB-MB while obviously delaying the entry of bank officers and staff, Quisumbing pointed out, has also sought to stall the proceedings through the filing of a motion to contest the Supreme Court directives. The High Tribunal earlier turned down twice already the CB-MB motions to quash BF petitions for a final hearing.

After the CB-MB defiance of the Supreme Court orders, the BF rank-and-file have been forced to work outside the bank premises and were still waiting for the thousands of voluminous records that the CB officials have failed to give back.

It was only after the fourth day of waiting when a limited number of BF employees were allowed entry into the bank. Valenzuela gave the go-ahead signal after BF counsel Quisumbing threatened to file contempt charges against her and her liquidating team.

Quisumbing dismissed all these orchestrated CB-MB machinations as "calculated moves" to bid for more time so that these government monetary officials will continue fabricating more records and at the same time hide pertinent records which will prove their involvement

in the milking of the largest savings bank. These government officials have turned the bank into the proverbial milking cow. BF funds were harnessed to keep afloat the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the CB. Banco Filipino was made to shoulder the huge salaries and staggering allowances doled out to thousands of CB, PNB, military and police officers and representatives estimated to be worth more than P500 million.

In several meetings attended by more than 300 locked-out BF officers and staff, it was exposed that BF's outstanding obligations of over P1 billion has been repaid to the CB since the 10 month rule by the CB-MB monetary officials and their agents. This means, bank key officials emphasized, that the CB has no right to dilute the bank's money anymore.

The banking circle is now buzzing with mounting speculation that the padlocked BF will reopen within the next few months. And BF's reopening is expected to cause a chain reaction in hundreds of other padlocked banks.

BF was seized last January with the use of thousands of military operatives all over the country under the strength of a letter made by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. Fernandez accused BF of mismanagement.

But BF declared that Fernandez was behind the series of runs that hit the bank and that he wanted to obtain the bank for himself. Fernandez was discovered to

have demanded that BF hand over 51 per cent of the bank shares of stock or he would close the bank.

BF proved that there was no mismanagement as Fernandez alleged. BF's assets are at P6 billion as against liabilities of only P4.47 billion. The bank was running smoothly when it was closed for questionable reasons. Its earnings last year was P108 million and paid the government P20 million in taxes. The bank returned half of its advances when it was still in operation and has already paid its balance.

The reopening of BF will mean the possible and early reopening of about 120 other banks. The continued closure of BF will only mean that these banks, too, will have no hope of being afforded due process of law.

Only this year 37 banks have already been padlocked since the start of the year. Some 120 financial institutions and banks whose net worth total P200 million were placed under receivership and about 75 per cent of these business monetary concerns are destined to be closed down as early as the end of the year.

The banking community are now seriously charting and following the direction of the Banco Filipino legal struggle against Central Bank closure to avoid a similar fate with their own establishments. These banks believe like BF that they were summarily closed so that "unfriendly takeovers" could be effected. **MS**

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ON 'EXPECTED' RELEASE OF WORLD BANK LOAN TRANCHE

HK040909 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 pp11, 12

[Text] The World Bank [WB] is expected to release by yearend the long overdue second tranche of the \$150-million loan the country obtained last year to finance imports of farm products and machineries.

Government sources said the release of the \$75-million second tranche was "in the offing," adding the country had "satisfactorily" complied with all the conditions imposed by the WB in exchange for the release of the loan.

The first tranche was released in September 1984. The second was scheduled for release last February, but low availment of the first tranche prompted the WB to withhold the balance of \$75 million.

The private sector, to which the fund was made available as a quick-disbursing loan to finance imports of fertilizer, pesticide, and machineries, hardly touched the WB loan because of high interest rates and tedious procedures, among other things.

The Agriculture and Food Ministry, however, managed to convince the WB to release the second tranche by diverting it to the financing of fertilizer imports.

Originally, the WB loan was broken down as follows: \$45 million for fertilizer, \$15 million, pesticides; \$14 million, veterinary products; \$50 million, feedgrains; and \$20 million, machinery and spare parts.

The remaining \$1 million was set aside as support funding for the National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC).

By diverting the full amount of \$75 million to import financing for fertilizers, sources said, loan would surely be used up because the fertilizer industry was currently desperate for foreign exchange with which to cover their imports.

The bulk of the second tranche is to be used to import urea. Other types of fertilizers will be produced by the state-owned Philippine Phosphatic Fertilizer Corporation (Philphos).

A team of WB officials, led by Ralph Wadsworth, scheduled to arrive middle of this month, will review the flow of the loan funds.

The sources said the Wadsworth team was "certain" to approve the Philippine request for the release of the second tranche since besides the assurance that the loan balance would be fully used, the Philippines has fully complied with WB conditions.

Among the conditions imposed by the WB in exchange for the grant of the loan were the lifting of price controls on rice and other farm products; reduction of tariff rates on livestock and poultry products; and liberalization of the wheat and flour trading.

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CSO: 4200/204

PHILIPPINES

FEATURE ON DISAPPEARANCES, PUBLIC REACTION

Task Force Detainees Update

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 pp 4-6

[Article by Roland J. Pascual: "Missing the Missing: What's the Point?"]

[Text]

EVEN if indeed, military intelligence officer Cpl. Wilfredo Dagatan and two unnamed men pinpointed by a civilian witness as abductors of missing Cebu priest Rudy Romano be court martialled and charged; even if Fr. Romano was tagged last month by a detained Cebu radioman to be "political officer" of the media sector of Cebu's Communist Party of the Philippines, the fact remains that his is the ninth case of similar nature and circumstance recorded for the Visayan region this year. And with Rolando Ibanez, 26, human rights worker, also still unaccounted for, the countdown is 10.

In Metro Manila, it is three; Luzon, seven; Visayas, before Romano and Ibanez, eight; Mindanao, 46; 62 reported cases of disappearances at least for the first six months this year.

An update from TFD revealed at least 22 persons have reportedly been missing since July and August. 15 in Mindanao, two in Central Luzon and five in the Visayas.

Detailed reports from TFD's regional units are expected to be filed at TFD's national office including that of a family (the couple and their four children) missing since June this year. Eleven of the recent batch are farmers. Initial accounts point to specified Philippine Army (PA) units in the Visayas and Mindanao seen by witnesses abducting the victims after "zoning" a barrio; or the victims were caught in a "no man's land" or "free fire zones". Inquiries to military detachments often elicited a common remark said matter-of-factly: "They have been released." The oldest is 60, father of nine children; the youngest 16.

"The figures are at best conservative," claims Task Force Detainees (TFD) in a press conference held recently coinciding with the pre-launching of the Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearances (FIND!), a first for Third World Southeast Asia (see related story).

"Problems like the lack of witnesses, the use of terrorist tactics

and harassments on the family of the disappeared by the military and the distance and lack of roads and communications in the country's outlying areas make documentation of these cases difficult."

"The data are based only on cases reported to us," TFD clarified, as it is indeed the only social service institution now shouldering a very depressing, if not risky task of documenting instances of reported torture, arrest and detention, military atrocities and if manpower, finances and sources permit, even alleged NPA atrocities too, and disappearances. "Be it politically yellow, or red or white in nature," expressed a TFD worker.

But the latest of disappearances, now as we enter the second half of this year, was of a TFD worker himself, Albert Enriquez, 22, who was last seen in Lucena City riding a tricycle on his way home at around 8:30 p.m. Sept. 3. A car overtook it but Enriquez reportedly was able to shout: "*Ako si Abet. Dinukot ako ng militar.*" (I am Abet. The military took me.) In Pampanga last August 26, two young rallyists in a street protest against alleged "military atrocities in Central Luzon" were made to board a jeep, according to witnesses, in which rode four plainclothesmen with long-arms, excluding the driver who was in fatigues. Add to these the Romano and Ibanez cases.

The earliest TFD record of a disappearance political in nature was in 1970, that of Charles del Rosario. He has not been found since. In a decade starting 1975, TFD received a total of 602 reported cases of disappearances nationwide (see table). It should be noted, however, that TFD was only established in 1974 by the Ma-

yor Religious Superiors of the Philippines; all other TFD units only in recent years. These considered, the figures can be very alarming indeed. Scary. They're real, true, though still unimaginable:

Why disappear in the night, or in the street in broad daylight, often with no shouts, no hysterics, just fear, human and spontaneous, and stunned silence?

Amnesty International, TFD's international link, considers that "a disappearance has occurred when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person has been taken into custody by the authorities or with their connivance, and the authorities deny that the victim is in custody . . . Often, the victim of political killings are secretly abducted before being killed; the disappearance disguises the killings."

TFD further qualifies that "the practice seems to reflect a systematic scheme to seek information from suspected subversives while they are incommunicado, or to eliminate them without going through the tedious process of effecting arrest and detention. Moreover, the absence of the victims' bodies could provide a convenient shield against possible charges of culpability for such crimes."

But some would neither confirm nor deny the political involvement of their missing kin who, the TFD generally classify, are "victims of involuntary disappearances . . . under the U.S.-backed Marcos dictatorship . . . A practice directed against (its) political opponents." Some would talk about how their son or daughter was just working among the *pobre na tao* (poor people). Some would flatly deny any political color, that it's just that her sister, or his cousin, or

Disappearances in the Philippines: FOUR LEVELS OF PRACTICE

First Category. Temporary Disappearance. A political detainee (normally arrested without an appropriate warrant; or with a Preventive Detention Action issued by no less than the President) is kept in complete isolation for a period ranging from weeks to several

months before he is surfaced in one detention center or another. His family, during such period of isolation, cannot locate his whereabouts and the military authorities normally deny having the person in their custody. An example of this "temporary disappearance" was Vicente Ladlad, arrested on Feb. 21, 1983 in Manila but who turned up three weeks later in Camp Guillermo Nolas in Lucena City.

Second Category. Unaccounted for; a political detainee arrested under circumstances where there are no witnesses, or where witnesses cannot positively identify the arresting persons, is never found again.

Third Category. Eventual "Salvaging"; or detainees dying while in custody. Bodies of political

detainees or political dissenters are found dead in some isolated spot.

This method of disposing of an unwanted prisoner or political dissenter often after heavily torturing him, is called "salvaging" by the

Trend of Disappearances, national and by regions.

The national and regional data presented in the table below represent the cases of disappearances reported to the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP). The data are currently being checked and updated by the different TFDP regional offices and units located all over the country.

Disappearances: 1975-Jan. to June 1985

Year	Metro Manila	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Total
1975	3	3	1	--	7
1976	4	36	--	1	41
1977	2	11	1	3	17
1978	1	3	4	2	10
1979	2	12	--	31	45
1980	2	17	--	--	19
1981	--	8	--	45	53
1982	--	16	2	21	42
1983	2	13	15	115	145
1984	7	34	24	93	158
1985 Jan - June	1	7	8	46	62
TOTAL	24	160	55	363	602

"my husband is missing!" Precisely.

As in the case of "salvagings" (summary executions of alleged criminals or political dissenters), the military bears the brunt of the moral and legal indictment posed by the accusing finger. Always, it's "militarization" in the offing, as bannered by the Opposition left and right, if not the families of the missing persons themselves — a perception leading to the incredible non-credibility of the military's once noblest traditions. But to project the issue of disappearances only on a surface level just like any other political slogan would becloud the real issue it did in the case of Fr. Romano. The controversies stirred by his disappearance missed the point that, a disappearance, for whatever reason, is in itself evil, a crime against the human person. It should be stopped immediately. Yes, speculations may indeed cut through the network of political, economic and social relationships existing in our midst, ranging from "cheap thrills" to the "work of private goons of businessmen" to a result of "power play in the military" to "sheer leftist propaganda ploy to embarrass military and government" to as simple as the disappeared going "underground". That no matter the chilling existence in the country of this most heinous of practices, the military can still always categorically deny involvement in the cases, or come out with the much overused, classic "We will check this up".

But the most frightening of speculations is that a disappearance might be "an operation which may not necessarily pass the command structure of the local military", an insight elicited by journalist Dempto Anda from one "reliable military source".

Six hundred and two cases of disappearances within a decade of unstable military and govern-

mental power structure, a roster of missing persons categorically affirmed by TFD to be that of "unsolved, unresolved" cases, simply mean at least some were tolerated after all. A deeper survey of the general roster troubles one as only a small percentage indeed of those missing surfaced after some time.

The government can resolve cases by acknowledging detention, release or reappearance under other circumstances (see box at left).

The culpability of military and government and probably big businessmen in the practice is inevitably articulated by the mere nature of work of many persons reportedly missing (see related story); majority are politically fragile in relation to their vulnerability to the Marcos sentiment; yes, no matter their kins' denial or neutrality to the causes of their kin.

Legally, the practice is illegal; "General Order No. 60, dated June 24, 1977, provides that the family of any person arrested must be informed within 48 hours in Metro Manila and within 72 hours elsewhere. Implementing Letter of Instruction 621, on the other hand, issued Oct. 27, 1977, requires the arrested person to be brought to an inquest authority within 18 hours for minor offenses, and within 72 hours for grave offenses."

Morally, the mere existence of the practice is biting irony, hurting: the Philippines is a signatory to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, especially on the "individual's right to life and to the dignity of his person".

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Defense's Office of Detainee Affairs continues to keep file of "MISSING" persons, and those who, after a while, were eventually found "dead in an ENCOUNTER with government troops". MM

Families of Victims Organize

Makati MR. & NS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 5

[Article: "Find!"]

[Text]

THEY would check military camps, they would be given the round-arounds but they would still check military offices, the higher-ups, if they may. Some would even go advertising in the papers. Some, still, check funeral parlors. They would forget about mental hospitals, no – too ridiculous – it is painfully frightening as it is. In morgues, they would inquire about their missing kin.

Then, they would file petitions for habeas corpus in the Supreme Court. But they'd end continuing military office-hopping. Some just try international links. They fervently pray. Now, they organize.

"I never knew we were this many," Ms. Tayag enthused, mother of a missing priest since 1975, Carlos Tayag, OSB. At least 23 relatives representing a decade of reported disappearances since 1975, all of 602, met to form Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearances (FIND).

"I know my son is not a criminal. I'm waiting for my son until now," said Tayag without a tear in the eye.

A brother of another missing priest, Fr. Rudy Romano, was more legal though deeply concerned: "If he has committed wrong deeds, then they should file formal charges. But first, he should at least be surfaced." Tish Pascual's kin, missing her since 1975, was more accepting but still hurting: "We just want them to show us her burial site so we can at least bury her decently."

The represented families convened the pre-launching of FIND, primarily to ratify the Articles of Organization. But not without a divided house between those who opted to retain or delete the phrase in the preamble articulating a "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" context.

The nature of the organization is as controversial, if not as debatable as the cases each family burden themselves with. Should the organization be purely humanitarian (translation: *personal interests*) or political or both?

While others claimed being too political may "unnecessarily antagonize people, agencies even governments who might at one time be of help," some cited the inevitability of defining "political colors". In the end, everyone opted to have a "styling committee" to better articulate the consensus reached of substantiating seemingly abstract terms in the articles.

As it is, majority of families have exhausted means to locate, even painstakingly trace, their kins' whereabouts; almost all petitions for habeas corpus were heard over deadening denials. "The thrust now is to unite the families, then forge international links," projected Task Force Detainees (TFD).

Similar organizations, after all, exist elsewhere specially in Latin America, particularly Argentina where relatives of the disappeared more than occasionally assemble at one plaza wearing masks of their respective missing kin.

But the immediate task, related TFD, is to forge links with the United Nations Working Committee on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, a U.N. agency committed to act as liaison between the concerned people and military institutions and governments of nations; and not only of the Third World.

In two meetings following the pre-launching, FIND set its launching Nov. 23 at 2 p.m., Audio-Visual Rm., St. Joseph's College. Representatives from Bicol, Iligan, Cebu and Central Luzon hopefully will come in contingents, FIND board members projected. As it is, at least 19 families have been involved in the preparations.

Geneva-based Amnesty International (AI), in a letter to TFD dated Sept. 30, noted how they themselves have been trying to mobilize greater international pressure on the serious situation of disappearances in the Philippines, as well as the process of urgent action. . . "We project long-term pressure on the government, with respect to the well-documented cases or where families intend to continue their campaign to learn more about their loved ones." AI continually feeds its international branches with individual cases of political disappearances in the Philippines.

Also, the United Nations Center for Human Rights (UNCHR) in Geneva has been religiously sending TFDP invitations to the quarterly

meetings of its Working Committee on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. From Dec. 4-30, it will hold its 18th session, according to the UNCHR communique to TFD dated Oct. 18.

Meanwhile, FIND now establishes its link to the 13-country-strong Latin American Regional Alliance for the missing or FEDEFAM.

Of course, the U.N. has no legal clout over governments; "it is the 'moral' clout it has that should be tapped," a TFD supporter said.

So they would lobby in the U.N., just like how a Latin American group successfully lobbied to convene a U.N. conference on "torture", eventually making it an "international crime".

FIND, backed by TFD and other concerned individuals, groups and institutions, seeks to project the practice of disappearances in its international dimensions, a practice seemingly creating a trend on its own as indeed, like an organic being, it grows a life-support system of its own. It is a growing malaise; the concerned people intensely feel the universality of the crime.

So these families, they organize, as they have no choice but unite in the pursuit of the basic of rights and that is, to live. To value a single life came into them as only too real as a kin remarked during the gathering: "Even the general membership of our organization can be picked up anytime, maybe to be accounted for as missing too. We should be strong politically if we are to take urgent steps." RJP

Disappearances Categorized

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 6

[Article: "Disappearances in the Philippines: Four Levels of Practice"]

[Text]

First Category. Temporary
Disappearance. A political detainee

(normally arrested without an appropriate warrant; or with a Preventive Detention Action issued by no less than the President) is kept in complete isolation for a period ranging from weeks to several months before he is surfaced in one detention center or another. His family, during such period of isolation, cannot locate his whereabouts and the military authorities normally deny having the person in their custody. An example of this "temporary disappearance" was Vicente Ladlad, arrested on Feb. 21, 1983 in Manila but who turned up three weeks later in Camp Guillermo Nakar in Lucena City.

Second Category. Unaccounted for: a political detainee arrested

under circumstances where there are no witnesses, or where witnesses cannot positively identify the arresting persons, is never found again.

Third Category. Eventual "Salvaging", or detainees dying while in custody. Bodies of political detainees or political dissenters are found dead in some isolated spot. This method of disposing of an unwanted prisoner or political dissenter often after heavily torturing him, is called "salvaging" by the military and the police.

Fourth Category. Allegedly "released". Political detainees are declared by the military to have been "released" but are nowhere to be found.

Trend of Disappearances, national and by regions.

The national and regional data presented in the table below represent the cases of disappearances reported to the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP). The data are currently being checked and updated by the different TFDP regional offices and units located all over the country.

Disappearances: 1975-Jan. to June 1985

Year	Metro Manila	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Total
1975	3	3	1	--	7
1976	4	36	--	1	41
1977	2	11	1	3	17
1978	1	3	4	2	10
1979	2	12	--	34	48
1980	2	17	--	--	19
1981	--	8	--	45	53
1982	--	16	2	24	42
1983	2	13	15	115	145
1984	7	34	24	93	158
1985 Jan - June	1	7	8	46	62
TOTAL	24	160	55	363	602

PHILIPPINES

SPECTRUM, FLAVOR OF 'WOMEN'S DAY OF PROTEST' 28 OCT 85 REPORTED

Anti-U.S., Other Causes Represented

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 pp 12, 13

[Article by Francoise Joaquin: "Many Faces of Eve"]

[Text]

THE reds and the yellows came as no surprise, but the pinks? Bright buri hats and gaily decorated placards painted the streets last Monday with all of a woman's flair for pageantry and color, as a Women's Day of Protest on Oct. 28 gave sisterhood a shot in the arm with an afternoon protest march titled "*Sigaw ng Kababaihan: Pangasip ay Wakas!*" (Cry of women: end oppression).

From the kitchens they came, from the convents, from chic Makati offices and less than thrilling PTA meetings, from cause-oriented groups, from mahjong games and country clubs; some left behind their plastic laundry basins and their fields, others tucked away their evening dresses and matching accessories. They marched as Women, with a cause common to all sexes; as

Filipinas, with a sense of hope known to all races.

They gathered at Plaza Roma, some 5,000 of them, banners as varied as walking shoes, issues ranging from accusations as specific as "Raffy Recto Loves FL" to slogans as encompassing as "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship". A ten-wheeler truck, converted into a stage, showcased a sampling of Philippine society, from an anorexic Imang Bayan, played by Odette Alcantara, to a be satined, be dollared crony very credibly portrayed by Nikki Coseteng, to a sequin-masked First Lady, whose identity was the day's most talked-about Big Secret.

Summer smocks, nun's habits and faded jeans alike, conservatives rubbing lotioned elbows with leftists, they took up their umbrellas and posters, and began their trek out of Intramuros and towards Laft, where mega-

phones blaring with feminist tunes, they treated afternoon traffic and security guards at the Executive House to a vivid display of protest. Female delegates from the West bore banners decrying U.S. intervention, and, stepping in the women's footsteps were men as well, who brought up the rear of the march. On the corner of Laft and Padre Laura, Pied Piper Behn Cervantes stood at attention as the rally passed by, his thin flute trilling in solidarity.

As the rally neared the Ministry of Justice, the waiting began. It started with one voice, and was picked up by many, until the eerie sound of mourning had swept wildly through the marchers' ranks. At the Ministry's gates, a black banner was strung, "Justice to Our Women Martyrs" printed boldly across in white. A giant wreath was laid by the gates, and one by

one, rallyists approached it with red crepe flowers and little signs inked with the names of the martyred, until the wreath's green foliage blossomed heavily with flowers for the dead.

The marchers moved on, singing at the top of their voices, through Ermita and into tourism's stronghold of exploitation, Prostitution Strip. Onstage the ten-wheeler, an Inang Laya singer had broken into ballad as the red-light district engulfed the march. Her voice carried, clear and ringing, over the streets, to the bars where a new night faced with ladies' drinks and barlines was just beginning, past the ragged squatters and their newspaper beddings, past travel agencies and curio shops, from which curious shopkeepers and customers interrupted their business for the day to peep out into the streets. Throaty and full, her voice carried far, the shout of womanhood, a proud call demanding an end to stigma and enslavement.

"*Kababailhan*," she shouted, and the crowd took her cue, chanting as one woman, who would no longer be robbed of her equality; as one people, who would no longer be robbed of their justice. And so, in just that tone, the marchers reached Roxas Boulevard and the U.S. Embassy, positioning themselves in front of the row of anti-riot police who were there to greet them. A hush fell over the crowd, and atop the ten-wheeler, as both rallyists and military looked

on expectantly, the show began.

Dedicated to female detainees, it started with a pageant of sorts, a *Bb. Kalaswuan* (Ms. Lascivious) contest, care of the PETA street-theater group. Ms. Luzon was Gina Biglang-Buka, maid-turned-prostitute, hounded by barangay tanods and whip-happy American sadists. Ms. Visayas, Divina Divisoria, detailed her rise to bold-stardom through the bedrooms of movie producers and talent scouts; while Ms. Mindanao, Vanessa Kristal, lamented her May-December marriage at the hands of a desperate father, an ad for marriage in the Personal Column, and a leery old American (all Americans, it might be added, were portrayed as sex-starved, dollar-waving, pedophilic sadists). The pageant was followed by child prostitute Ligaya and her brother, Kuya Pompong, and a word of thanks to their "sponsors": the Metropolitan Police Force, the Board of Censors, the Barangay Tanod, and, of course, the First Couple and the U.S. Embassy. And a concluding plea in Tagalog. We only want to wake up one morning, and know that we're people.

The program continued with the First Lady, her cohorts, and the U.S. (a cross between the Statue of Liberty, Mama Cass, and a female Rambo) flinging play money to the four winds and warbling "Dahil sa Iyo", while workers and peasants groveled at underpaid jobs

and were killed at the picket-lines just for the heck of it. Sure enough, the masses rose up, and by the end of the mime, a chagrined and fallen dictatorship looked on in horror as an emancipated people held up their broken chains and shackles.

As the presentation drew to a close, Dr. Mita Pardo de Laveira took the stage, and spoke for all of the women in the audience -- and for some who were not. We are the widows, she intoned, the peasant women, the urban poor, the migrants, the prostitutes, the street demonstrators, the mothers, the martyrs. "We are you whose legitimate demands are met with water cannons," she said steadily. "And we say that enough is enough." And as sunset scarved the bay, and Inang Laya launched into the last song before dusk, the women marched -- no, danced back to their kitchens and meetings, but their song would echo long into evening. For among the many faces and voices of Eve that day, the one that would not die would be Protest.

Event-Inspired Poetry Rejects Moderation

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 14

[Poetry by A. M. Harper]

[Text]

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author is a former beauty queen who's still a beauty dealing in antiques whenever not marching to protest the excesses in the lifestyle of the Marcos regime as she did in the Women's Day of Protest. Thereafter she scribbled these verses.

SHOULD I GO BACK
TO SLEEP?

*How did we come to this?
Was it always thus
and we just didn't know?
So long asleep
only to be awakened
to a charred past
and an extinguished future.
The stench of rotting bodies
overpowers.
"The Reds did it!"
"No! The CHDFS did it!"
Investigate!
Investigate!
Form a Special Committee
by Presidential Decree.
Well-what-do-you-know?
They all committed suicide.
Was it worthwhile after all
to wake up
and find the Lady
has bought the Isle of
Manhattan
while children starve
— so thin —
not even pervers
want them.
Should I go back to sleep?
Let them*

*Bulldoze
the shanties
Shoot
the demonstrators
Nationalize
Monopolize
Gobble up whatever else
remains.
Nonchalantly,
the soldiers sit
eating writs of Habeas
Corpus for dessert.*

FOR JOE CONCEPCION

*We have marched
Miles of indignation
Miles of outrage
Wallowing in indecision.
We approach
the precipice
Clutching
at a Band-Aid
Hoping
it will do.*

TO THE MODERATES

*The Right kills
to keep what it has.
The Left kills
to take what it can.
While
the Middle
vacillates
in paroxysms of fear:
What will happen to my
Ming plates
and my Satsuma?
Can I run carting a Luna?
Are these Georgian
candelabras too heavy?*

*The peso is falling
My life style is going
I can't get pate anymore.*

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

EEC TO HOLD AID--Despite the recent European Economic Community-ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Bangkok, don't expect any aid or loans from the EEC. At EEC or Common Market headquarters in Brussels, I was bluntly told that the Philippines cannot look for anything from the EEC owing to rampant "human rights violations". Periodically, I was informed, members of the European Parliament file resolutions condemning the Marcos government and calling for a "cut-off" of any assistance projects being planned for Manila. The kidnaping of Father Rudy Romano in Cebu, the Escalante massacre, and the continued detention of three Human Rights lawyers, have been cited in the EEC as the latest examples of repression here. [Excerpt] ["The Last Word" by Maximo V. Soliven] [Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 23]

/9274

CSO: 4200/211

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

SWEDEN LIFTS ARMS EXPORTS BAN--Singapore, 6 Nov (AFP)--Sweden has lifted a ban on arms exports to Singapore, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said, in a written answer to a parliamentary question made available today. Mr Goh said the ban was lifted 2 weeks ago after the Defence Minister confirmed in writing that Singapore's imports of Swedish military equipment were for the exclusive use of the republic's armed forces. Mr Goh, who is also the defence minister, said the Swedish decision to lift the ban was communicated to his ministry by the Swedish ambassador here on 22 October. The ban was imposed in September when the Swedish Government representative initiated investigations into a Swedish company to see if it was involved in any "irregular re-exports" of arms via Singapore. Press reports from Stockholm had said that Singapore purchases from the Swedish ordinance company Bofors had been diverted to certain Mideast countries who under Swedish arms regulations were not allowed to receive them in view of Sweden's neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war. [Text]
[Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 6 Nov 85]

/9604

CSO: 4200/215

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON UN VOTE ON CAMBODIA

BK061517 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri today at 1135 held a press conference at the Foreign Ministry Press Center to announce the UN vote--114 for and 21 against--on the Cambodian resolution and to report on progress in the Thai-U.S. talks on the textile issue.

Concerning the UN vote on the Cambodian problem, Sawanit Khongsiri said the message from the Thai permanent representation to the United Nations in New York reported that the resolution on Cambodia sponsored by the CGDK and ASEAN this year received 114 votes for, 21 votes against, and 16 abstentions. It is good news that the resolution this year received four additional votes of support. Last year the resolution received 110 votes for and 22 against. Here is the report by Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri:

[Begin recording] The four additional votes in favor this year come from Guinea in Africa; Panama in Central America; Trinidad; and Tobago, which is an island in the Caribbean; and Saint Christopher and Nevis, another island in the region.

The opposing votes is down one from last year. Last year it was 22 votes against while this year it was 21 against. Guyana in South America, which had voted no in the past, this year abstained. In all, five countries shifted their stands in voting this year--that is, four countries voted yes while another abstained instead from voting no. [end recording]

Commenting on the outcome of the UN voting this year, Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri says:

[Begin recording] It constitutes a victory for ASEAN and the CGDK under Prince Sihanouk's leadership. It constitutes another statement by the international community to Vietnam and its supporters that what Vietnam is doing in Cambodia is not right and is contrary to the resolution of the world body and to international law. Although

Vietnam is pursuing a violent military approach to the occupation of Cambodia by maintaining 180,000 troops there and despite its victories in smashing the camps of the resistance forces of the tripartite Khmer government, Vietnam did not win the approval of the international community for its approach through military might. The world community cannot accept the military occupation of a smaller country by a stronger one. Thailand and the ASEAN countries do not accept that principle, and they have thus sponsored such a UN resolution for seven consecutive years. [end recording]

Commenting on the Vietnamese ploy to hoodwink the world community, the director general of the Information Department says:

[Begin Sawanit recording] Over the past 2 months, before the voting on the resolution, Vietnam resorted to a trick by saying that there had been contact between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, that agreement had been reached, and that there had been progress in the talks. All these were untrue, and the world community did not believe Vietnam. The world ignored Vietnam's efforts whether in the form of statements or interviews given by Vietnamese leaders. Vietnam did not succeed in its efforts. [end recording]

/9738

CSO: 4207/63

THAILAND

SPOKESMAN ON CHANGES TO JENKINS BILL.

BK061448 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri reported that according to a BANGKOK POST report on efforts regarding Thai textile exports to the United States, a new draft bill, which will omit Thailand and the other ASEAN members from the draft Jenkins Bill, has been proposed. Thailand would not therefore be affected by the Jenkins Bill. However, the bill sponsored by Senator Thurmond has to be approved in a vote next week. The director general of the information department said:

[Begin recording] This is the result of several Thai MPs who have lobbied with members of the U.S. House of Representatives. The private sector has also lobbied intensively along with government agencies, such as Minister Chirayu and Minister Koson. We have been united and tried to convince the U.S. Congress, the U.S. private sector, companies, and business to understand the situation in Thailand, and to consider Thailand and the impact on us if the Jenkins Bill is passed. However, it is not clear whether the Thurmond Bill will be approved. It is understood that the vote on the bill will take place next week. The foreign ministry and the Thai ambassador in Washington, which have been worked hard on this issue, will continue following the matter. This is considered a product of ASEAN cooperation because we have been cooperating in lobbying and persuading the U.S. Congress to accept the position held by the ASEAN countries. [end recording]

/9738

CSO: 4207/63

THAILAND

PAPER HOPES U.S. WILL IMPROVE ATTITUDE ON TEXTILES

BK021133 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Thai Mission's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Permanent Foreign Secretary Asa Sarasin's delegation comprising Danai Dulalampha, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department; and Phatchara Itsarasena, director general of the Commerce Ministry's Foreign Trade Department, will leave for the United States tomorrow for talks with U.S. officials over problems following the U.S. embargo on Thai textile products after Thai businessmen overshipped garments to that country.

It should be noted that since the delegation includes the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the negotiations will focus on politics rather than economics. The textile issue is now being exploited as an international political tool, with the USSR offering to buy garments and sports shoes from Thailand, drawing welcome from producers and the mass media who have called on the government to support such a deal.

We believe that the United States, especially the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, will watch with concern the impact these reactions (particularly those from the mass media) will have on Thai-U.S. relations, particularly that they might cause the Thai people to hate the U.S. Government for being selfish, having no sincerity, and disregarding the difficulties of the Thai people -- the owner of a country which has been a close ally of the United States for a long time.

We sympathize with the U.S. Government over these reactions among the Thai people, which might remind the U.S. Government to think more carefully, and not to think only of its own interests and trade when it wants to impose any measures on Thailand since trade and politics can no longer be separated.

We do not think that the reactions of the producers and the mass media is aimed at embarrassing the United States, but are natural reactions and the survival instinct.

These reactions, however, should serve as a good warning for the United States that it should try to solve the problems at hand.

It is not too late for the United States to review its role in dealing with Thailand. In particular, it should treat Thailand specially in order to preserve the friendship between the two countries.

We hope that the Thai mission's visit to the United States will return with some achievements. At least the United States will give some guidelines on relaxing some negative attitude against it.

/12929

CSO: 4207/62

THAILAND

BRIEFS

LAO BORDER SITUATION--Lao troops operating along the Thai-Lao border are still attempting to infiltrate into Thai territory to gather information about movements of Thai officials and are checking routes, particularly in the areas of Chiang Khong and Thoeng Districts in Chiang Rai Province, Chiang Khan District in Phayao Province, and Thung Chang District in Nan Province. They disguise themselves as Buddhist monks., labourers, and even refugees. Moreover, Lao troops in Sayaboury Province have been prohibited from making any contact with Thai officials along the border in any attempt to settle any conflict or disagreement. The Lao side has accused Thailand of being insincere in settling conflicts between the two countries. During the period under review, Lao troops harassed our outpost in Chiang Klang District of Nan Province once. A Thai official was wounded by a landmine in Ban Khok District of Uttaradit Province. Lao troops fired at Thai villagers once in Chiang Klang District of Nan Province. Lao troops shelled Thai territory once in Phon Phisai District of Nong Khai. Three Thai villagers were captured by Lao troops in the area of Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok. Three violations of Thai territory by Lao troops were reported in Thung Chang District of Nan, and Phipun and Buntharik Districts, Ubon Ratchathani, and captured an ammunition cache of the Lao troops in Chiang Klang District, Nan Province. [Statement by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut on situation along the Thai-Lao border--recorded, date not given] [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Oct 85 BK]

COUP PLOTTERS COURT APPEARANCE--This morning at the criminal court, the public prosecutors filed charges against the eight remaining defendants in connection with the 9 September unrest case. The charges filed in court include assembling forces and arms for rebellion. Thirty two other defendants in the same case were charged on Friday, 25 October. The eight defendants accused today are four retired generals and four former labor leaders. After the court read out the charges to the defendants, all of them pled not guilty and asked to fight the case. The court set 4 December for the first hearing -- the same date as the hearing for the other 32 defendants charged by the prosecutors on Friday. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Oct 85 BK]

USSR, ITALY, POLAND ENVOYS--The king granted audiences to Thai Ambassador to Italy Suchinda Yongseunthon, Thai Ambassador to the USSR Prachit Rotchanapruk, and Thai Ambassador to Poland Phadung Thanyangkun at Chitlada Palace on 22

October. The ambassadors bid farewell to his majesty on the occasion of their departure to assume their new duties. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85 BK]

FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--On 25 October at Chitlada Palace, the king received credentials from (Bush Macdonald Brown), New Zealand's ambassador; (Arnold Pieter Van Warsan), the Netherlands' ambassador; George Sioris, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Thailand with residence in New Delhi; and Eduardo Con Sanchun, Costa Rica's ambassador to Thailand with residence in Seoul. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Oct 85 BK]

FISCAL 1985 PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--During fiscal 1989 the country's overall petroleum production totaled 127.471 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 4.62 million barrels of condensate, and 7.3 million barrels of crude oil, earning 15,636 billion baht income. The country earned 1.954 billion baht in royalties, as opposed to 1.106 billion baht earned in fiscal 1984. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Nov 85 BK]

SOVIET NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Today, 7 November, is the National Day of the USSR. His majesty the king has sent the following telegram to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the occasion of the National Day of the USSR, I and the Thai people convey greetings and good wishes for your good health and the happiness and prosperity of the USSR and the Soviet people. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK]

PERFORMS DUTIES 'AS NORMAL'--Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon performed his duties as normal this morning. He received a donation of rice, t-shirts, and fish sauce from Wiranarong Tinsulanon, president of the Sawetkittikun Company, for assistance to flood victims. He then received 1st Army Division Commander Major General Wimon Wongwanit and party who visited him to provide moral encouragement in connection with his being assaulted yesterday. They gave the prime minister a bouquet of flowers. The prime minister then left for Government House to attend the weekly meeting of the economic ministers. Speaking to newsmen there, the prime minister asked newsmen to convey his thanks to the people and members of the mass media for their concern for him. Asked if more stringent security for him is needed, he said he cannot answer that question at this time. He said he has instructed doctors to treat his attacker, believing that the person might need medical attention. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Nov 85 BK]

REPRIMAND FOR RESHUFFLE LIST--Police Lieutenant Colonel Somchai Atthanawanit, inspector of the documents and printed material section of the police special branch headquarters, on the afternoon of 7 November summoned representatives of four newspapers--BANGKOK POST, THE NATION, MATICHON, and NAE0 NA--to acknowledge and sign a warning from the police official regarding the publication of the senior military officer reshuffle list. Police officers informed them that after the issuance of a royal decree on appointments of senior military officers above major general level in September, the four newspapers had jointly published details of the reshuffle list, which is regarded as a military secret. So, police officials summoned the editors or representatives of these newspapers to be warned that further violations would be subjected to legal action as stipulated in Order 42 of the National Administration Reform Council. [Text] [Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 8 Nov 85 p 2]

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

NEW SIHANOUK RADIO STATION PROGRAMMING

BK070953 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Political commentary: "On the Fifth Congress of Heng Samrin's Communist Party"]

[Text] In this commentary, we would like to tell our listeners about the fifth congress of the Heng Samrin communist party, pointing out particularly important facts that the Heng Samrin puppet radio did not mention in its broadcasts, for the information of the Cambodian people.

The fifth congress of the Heng Samrin puppet communist party opened in Phnom Penh. Foreign delegations attending this congress included that of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam and that of Kaysone Phomvihane, prime minister of Laos as well as representatives from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary--all communist countries and Soviet satellites--as well as a number of observers.

Observers noted that this congress raised several questions as it examined two major issues of particular concern to the puppet regime, issues which so far the Heng Samrin radio has kept away from the Cambodian public.

The first issue, according to Heng Samrin, is the overall situation in Cambodia, about which he stressed the decrease in popular support among the Cambodian people for his puppet regime and the growth of the Cambodian resistance forces under the leadership of the Cambodian Coalition Government fighting against the presence of Vietnamese troops in the country. Heng Samrin strongly criticized his communist party's Central Committee for its weak performance in organizing a communist propaganda campaign among the Cambodian people and for its lack of close contact with them, allowing the majority of Cambodians to see clearly, little by little, that the presence of Vietnamese troops for the past 6 years certainly constitutes an aggression against and occupation of Cambodia.

Heng Samrin also said that the nonobservance of the communist party line by soldiers, authorities, and most officials of the puppet administration--such as Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers shooting at each other, graft, corruption, and bribery; and the abuse of power for personal gain in oppressing Cambodian citizens--is a very worrisome problem that may further isolate his puppet regime from the Cambodian people.

Vietnam's efforts over the past 6 years through the puppet regime are aimed, first of all, at turning Heng Samrin officials at all levels into genuine communists. At this fifth congress, Heng Samrin declared overtly that the problem of famine in Cambodia, endured since Vietnamese troops invaded our country, remains serious. Most Cambodians are hungry despite the daily claims by the Phnom Penh puppet radio about the success of the Cambodian people's productive work in the rural areas.

The second issue that the puppet radio did not mention is the split within the ruling circles of the puppet regime, which is related to the firing of five communist party Central Committee members.

Heng Samrin, in his speech before the congress, blamed the Central Committee for the failure of the leadership, such as the loss of popular support for the puppet regime, the serious economic down turn, and especially the setbacks in the opposition to--and the unstoppable growth of--the Cambodian resistance forces under the leadership of the Cambodian Coalition Government.

Two high-ranking military leaders of the Heng Samrin puppet army, namely Khang Sarin, minister of the interior and deputy commander in chief of the Heng Samrin army, and Soy Keo, minister of national defense [as heard] and chief of the general staff of the puppet army, were dismissed from the Central Committee. Lay Samon, governor of Battambang Province where attacks by the Cambodian resistance forces are most frequent and active, was also dismissed from the Central Committee. Lin Nai, member of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee, and Chey Saphon, director of SPK, were also dropped from the committee.

During this fifth congress, new policies were adopted to smooth out the current predicament. Along with the dismissal of some members of the Central Committee, the congress elected a new Central Committee, most of whose members are pre-1979 communists.

Observers think that the new policies adopted by the fifth congress of the puppet communist party are intended to correct and redress the deterioration of the current situation in Cambodia. This entails imposing more drastic laws and regulations and curtailing the rights and freedoms of the Cambodian people, forcing them to live under a serious threat.

During this congress, Heng Samrin admitted openly that Cambodia is now a hot battlefield because of the fighting between the Cambodian Coalition Government forces and the Vietnamese troops. Observers regard this official admission as a rarity by the puppet Heng Samrin regime, an acknowledgement by the Heng Samrin puppet regime and Vietnam of the existence of the Cambodian Coalition Government fighting the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS ON SIHANOUK RECEPTION IN NEW YORK

BK091142 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT
8 Nov 85

[Report on reception hosted by Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in honor of the president of the 40th UN General Assembly in New York marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations]

[Text] On the evening of 31 October in New York where the Samdech is leading the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife hosted a grand reception in honor of His Excellency De Pinies, president of the 40th UN General Assembly. Attending this reception were more than 400 guests of honor, including ambassadors and permanent representatives of UN member countries, various personalities from political and business circles, and representatives of the international press.

At the beginning of the reception, Samdech profoundly thanked the President of the General Assembly session who honored the occasion with his presence. The Samdech movingly greeted Spain and its king because President De Pinies has been ambassador and permanent representative of Spain at the United Nations for many years. At the same time, the Samdech also thanked all the guests attending the banquet. He also expressed profound gratitude to all these personalities for their sympathy and support for the Cambodian people in their struggle for national liberation. The Samdech also thanked New York Governor Cuomo, who sent a message and warm congratulations to him on this occasion. The message was read by the head of Cuomo's protocol department in front of all the guests.

On behalf of all the guests present and in his own name, De Pinies, president of the current UN General Assembly session, stressed that on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, he pledged that, personally, he will do his best to restore peace in Cambodia because the Cambodian people want to have peace like other peoples. He also said his pledge should also be that of all the guests present who have the same desire to see the Cambodian people--who have suffered most already--recover peace. The addresses of the General Assembly president and the Samdech, along with Cuomo's message, were warmly acclaimed and applauded by all the guests.

CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann and Democratic Kampuchea's Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan flanked the Samdech and his wife in the receiving line. Many Cambodian compatriots living abroad also took part and made this brilliant reception a success.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOICE OF KHMER RADIO CITES SON SANN IN LONDON

BK090610 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, appealed once again to Vietnam to hold discussions with the Cambodian Coalition Government. He said it is not necessary for the two parties to recognize each other because it is a proximity talk.

Prime Minister Son Sann stated in London, Great Britain: All parties of the Cambodian Coalition Government must participate in all talks to end the conflict in Cambodia. He added that in order to create a balance, the Cambodian Coalition Government agreed to let Heng Samrin, leader of the Phnom Penh regime, participate as a part of the Vietnamese delegation in the negotiations. The Vietnamese will try to reject this. However, Son Sann thinks that if there is no other solution, Vietnam will accept this proposal. The Vietnamese used to say that they want to negotiate. Therefore, they must negotiate and this proposal is the best one. He continued: The Cambodian Coalition Government must not recognize Heng Samrin and it is not necessary for Vietnam to recognize the Khmer Rouge, but through proximity talks the two sides can discuss all issues. The goal of these talks is a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Son Sann said at this press conference that Pol Pot volunteered to resign and he asked what the Vietnamese are waiting for in not holding talks with the Cambodian Coalition Government. Prime Minister Son Sann accused the Vietnamese Government of planning to achieve its colonization and Vietnamization of Cambodia within the next 3-4 years. He said the period of time for the Cambodian Coalition Government to seek an effective solution to the Cambodian problem is the next 2 or 3 years. After that it is too late. He concluded that the Cambodian resistance groups must intensify their activities against the Heng Samrin regime in order to bring more pressure on the Vietnamese to hold negotiations.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS SIHANOUK, SON SANN UN SPEECHES

BK060953 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The UN General Assembly debate on the Cambodian issue has begun. The current General Assembly session is discussing a 15-point resolution concerning Cambodia sponsored by 55 free-world countries. Among the first to speak was Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian Coalition Government, who appealed [words indistinct] all Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Cambodia. He called on all parties involved in the Cambodian conflict to start negotiations with one another. He said that, if all parties refused to meet and talk, there will be no way to resolve the Cambodian problem politically. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk most vehemently condemned Vietnam for committing atrocities against Cambodian civilians when Vietnamese troops launched the recent dry-season offensive. He also strongly denounced Vietnam's colonization of Cambodia, saying that this clearly shows the whole world that Vietnam has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. He said that Vietnamese troops will hang on in Cambodia until Vietnam fulfills its design of turning Cambodia into a Vietnamese province and the Cambodian people into slaves of the Vietnamese communists.

The Voice of the Khmer will broadcast Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech to the United Nations in detail as soon as the station has received the text of the speech from New York.

A vote on the Cambodian resolution is expected soon. Recently, in a ploy that diplomatic circles believe to be the result of pressure from the world community on the Vietnamese representative at the United Nations, Vietnam ordered the Phnom Penh puppet regime to agree to take part in direct negotiations with the Cambodian Coalition Government. Vo Dong Giang, Vietnam's deputy minister [of foreign affairs], said in an interview in New York that Vietnam agreed to direct negotiations between the Phnom Penh puppet regime and the tripartite coalition government, including the Democratic Kampuchean side, but refused to have Pol Pot or Ieng Sary present at such negotiations.

According to a Voice of the Khmer news source in New York, ASEAN will not respond unless this new proposal is made official, and ASEAN will study this new Vietnamese proposal with great caution. However, this proposal completely contradicts ASEAN's desire for indirect negotiations between the coalition government and Vietnam based on two fundamental principles: withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and giving the Cambodian people the right to self-determination.

The UN General Assembly session once again affirmed the legitimacy of the Cambodian coalition government at the United Nations. Vietnam did not attempt to contest [words indistinct] of the Cambodian Coalition Government, which remains the legal government of Cambodia.

Also at the United Nations, His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, warned of Vietnam's attempt to launch another offensive against the temporary camps of Cambodia's civilian population. He said that new evidence reveals that Vietnamese troops are preparing to launch major attacks against the camps of Cambodian civilians in or near the liberated zone. Son Sann said that he was especially worried about a KPNLF camp inhabited by about 120,000 civilians transferred from Nong Chan, Ritthisen, Samlar Chhnganh, and Dangrek Camps. He added that there is no reason for Vietnam to attack this camp, since those living there are mainly women, children, invalids, and the elderly.

In conclusion, His Excellency Son Sann appealed to all friendly countries in the world to pressure Vietnam to halt acts that will cause additional tragedies and hardships to the Cambodian civilians living in the camps along the Cambodian-Thai border.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SOVIET ROLE IN CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK070949 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Can. Chan 2330 GMT
6 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union is an Important Key to Ending Vietnam's War of Aggression and Race Extermination in Cambodia"]

[Text] On 2 November, during talks in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen told Yakov Ryabov, Soviet deputy prime minister, that ASEAN is concerned over the presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and that the Soviet Union should use its influence to force Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia. He further said that it is very important that every country does its best to resolve the Cambodian issue, particularly to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny by themselves.

The demand of the Malaysian foreign minister is very proper because the key to ending Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia rests on the Soviet Union, which is the master of the Hanoi Vietnamese. Vietnam is a poor country which has just emerged from decades of destructive war. Without all kinds of assistance from the Soviet Union, the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot wage a war of aggression against Cambodia and particularly it could not have borne the burden of the war this long.

Therefore, if the Soviet Union--which has repeatedly declared that it wants Southeast Asia to enjoy peace and stability--really wants to have good relations with Southeast Asian countries in accordance with the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence, it should demonstrate concrete actions by using its influence on Vietnam and stop providing all kinds of assistance and support to Vietnam to force the latter to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and leave the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference or intervention. If the Soviet Union does not respect this demand, all the countries in the region as well as throughout the world will not believe that the Soviet Union loves peace and wants Southeast Asia to enjoy peace and stability and have good relations in accordance with the 5-point principle with all countries in Southeast Asia. The cries for peace or peaceful coexistence in accordance with the 5-point principle--so often repeated by the Soviet Union--would only be deceitful songs to cover up the Soviet Union's aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region. This would lull everyone so that the Soviet union and Vietnam cooperate in advancing further in their aggression and expansion.

All the countries in the region and the entire international community will not be taken in by the Soviet Union. They all realize that as long as the Soviet Union continues to provide weapons to Vietnam to continue its war of aggression in Cambodia and to threaten peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, they cannot consider the Soviet Union as a peace-loving country which wants to have good relations in accordance with the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence with all countries in the region. They will continue to consider the Soviet Union as an aggressor and expansionist who destroys peace and creates insecurity and instability in Southeast Asia. They will also continue to heighten their vigilance and take measures to counter the war of aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in this region more firmly and vigorously, particularly by continuing to pressure Vietnam, economically, politically, and diplomatically, and continue supporting Cambodian nationalist resistance forces and the CGDK more vigorously. This would allow the resistance forces to continue more vigorously their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield until finally forcing the Hanoi Vietnamese to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue by withdrawing all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any intervention or interference from outside.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK EDITORIAL HAILS UN VOTE ON CAMBODIA

BK080925 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Nov 85

[Station Editorial: "The Brilliant Victory of our Cambodian People's Just Struggle over the Vietnamese Aggressors and Race Exterminators at the 40th UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On 5 November, after concluding its debate on the Cambodian problem, the 40th UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority vote--114 votes for, 21 against, and 16 abstentions--a resolution which once again demands that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from all outside interference and intervention.

This is another brilliant victory of the just struggle waged against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators by the Cambodian people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and all Cambodian patriotic forces under the leadership of the CGDK. It is also a victory of all independence-, peace-, and justice-loving forces in the world against the barbarous, aggressive, and expansionist forces which rely mainly on the brute strength of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their ilk.

This is the seventh time that the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution demanding that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny through direct, free, and secret general elections under UN supervision. Compared to last year, this year's support for this resolution increased by four votes. This year's support vote is the highest in all of the past 7 years. The vote against decreased by one vote.

This clearly shows that the world has become well aware of the cause and true nature of the Cambodian problem and that it is due to the fact that Vietnam has sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in gross violation of the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter. Thus, world community has opposed the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia even more vigorously.

Moreover, the result of this voting clearly reflects the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered more stinking defeats and become extremely isolated in the international arena.

During the 1984-85 seventh dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors mobilized large numbers of troops, tanks, and artillery to launch an offensive along the Cambodian-Thai border, attacking and smashing some bases of the Cambodian resistance forces and the Cambodian refugee camps in a most cruel and barbarous manner. In addition to this military threat, the Vietnamese aggressors have launched all kinds of diplomatic schemes regarding the Cambodian problem. For example, they lied that they will withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in a certain year. Before the convening of the 40th UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese aggressors launched another deceitful campaign about their so-called regional talks between the ASEAN and Indochina proceeding well. All these maneuvers--military threat and deceitful diplomacy--are aimed at weakening the CGDK's prestige, relaxing and reducing world condemnation and pressure on them, and reducing UN votes opposing their aggression and demanding a troop withdrawal. However, the majority of UN member countries which cherish independence, peace, justice, and principle will definitely not make a deal on their principles, that is, they will never accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. They have further opposed the Vietnamese aggression and more vigorously demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia. This is why the votes supporting this year's UN resolution demanding withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia have increased over last year instead of falling as expected by the Hanoi authorities. This is a most shameful and bitter defeat for the Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet boss, their colleagues, and all the aggressive expansionist forces in the world.

To the Cambodian people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK which are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield, the victory won in this voting on the resolution demanding Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia is a great encouragement. The Cambodian people regard the fact that the overwhelming majority of UN member countries have voted for the UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia not only as a correct and just activity in accordance with the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter, but also as a precious contribution to their just struggle for the survival of the Cambodian nation and race in opposition to the Vietnamese aggression.

The Cambodian people would like to express profound thanks to the UN General Assembly and the 114 UN member countries which voted for the resolution demanding Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, particularly the ASEAN nations which are the sponsors of this resolution. The Cambodian people hope that they will continue to take all kinds of effective measures to pressure the Vietnamese aggressors to respect the seven UN resolutions, adopted with more votes each year, by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to quickly end the misery of the Cambodian people and turn Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state, thus contributing to safeguarding peace and stability in this region and the world.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOTE COMMENTS ON UN VOTE ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK091115 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "114 Countries Call on Vietnam to Unconditionally Withdraw all its Aggressor Troops From Cambodia and Let the Cambodian People Determine Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] On 5 November, the 40th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Cambodian problem with a majority of 114 votes--four votes more than last year. This resolution, once again, reiterated various principles for a political solution of the Cambodian problem, among which the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign, meaning Vietnamese, forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without interference or intervention from any state in Cambodia's internal affairs and to restore Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

This is the seventh resolution since the Hanoi Vietnamese occupied Cambodia. That this resolution was supported by a 114 UN member countries is unprecedented at the UN General Assembly and clearly shows that, with every passing year, the international community realizes more clearly the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--the most barbarous murderers massacring the Cambodian people, committing genocide against the Cambodian race, and destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia with the support of the Soviet international expansionists.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices cannot create any pretext to hide this aggression. Furthermore, the fact that many more UN member countries voted in support of the resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people self-determination clearly shows that these countries oppose more firmly the gross and barbarous acts of aggression by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviets in Cambodia. These countries cannot tolerate or let the aggressors commit barbarous acts to annex and swallow up a country and exterminate a race as they wish.

Through the vote supporting the resolution on the Cambodian problem, the debate on the situation in Cambodia, as well as the general debate of the 40th UN General Assembly, we clearly realize that the entire international community

agrees that all Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops must be unconditionally withdrawn from Cambodia and the Cambodian people must be allowed to determine their own destiny without outside interference and intervention in order to settle the Cambodian problem and restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is an important condition and principle to be fulfilled.

Although the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet master have made every effort to stage deceptive maneuvers and exert pressure to weaken this principled stand, they can never succeed in doing so. On the contrary, the stand calling on Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination gets stronger and stronger. The Vietnamese cannot weaken this stand, and become more isolated. The fact that 114 UN member countries voted in support of the UN resolution on the Cambodian issue is a firm rejection of all the deceptive maneuvers staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet master in the past 7 years. These countries have noted that the Vietnamese are the aggressors and they have to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny without outside interference.

Therefore, the Vietnamese should be aware of this fact. They should listen to the increasing demand from the world community for them to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. If they are stubborn and do not pull their aggressor troops out of Cambodia and oppose the will of the world community, the Hanoi Vietnamese will become more isolated on the international scene. Moreover, they will be attacked by the Cambodian patriotic forces in cooperation with the independence-, peace-, and justice-loving forces throughout the world. They will certainly be driven out from Cambodia in the future.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

VONADK Reports on October

BKJ60212 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Nov 85

[October battle results from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 152 Vietnamese soldiers killed
and 131 wounded. Total: 283 casualties.

2. Leach battlefield: 131 killed and 134 wounded. Total: 265 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 209 killed and 242 wounded. Total: 451 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 227 killed and 315 wounded. Total: 542 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 83 killed and 100 wounded. Total: 183
casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 212 killed and 241 wounded. Total: 453
casualties.

7. Battambang battlefield: 64 killed and 83 wounded. Total: 147 casualties.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 82 killed and 44 wounded. Total: 126
casualties.

9. Tonle Sap battlefield: 42 killed and 18 wounded. Total: 60 casualties.

10. Preah Vihear battlefield: 9 killed and 9 wounded. Total: 18 casualties.

11. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 56 killed and 51 wounded.
Total: 107 casualties.

12. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 61 killed and 51 wounded. Total: 112 casual-
ties.

13. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 83 killed and 93 wounded. Total: 176
casualties.

14. Southwestern battlefield: 33 killed and 41 wounded. Total: 74 casualties.

15. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 23 killed and 25 wounded. Total: 48 casualties.

16. Battlefields around Phnom Penh: 61 killed and 66 wounded. Total: 127 casualties.

In sum, in October we killed 1,528 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 1,644 others for a total of 3,172 casualties.

VONADK Battle Reports 1-7 Nov

BK090924 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports during the reporting period 1-7 November:

At 2315 GMT on 1 November, VONADK reports that DK forces on Kompong Som, Pailin, Samlot, and Tonle Sap battlefields killed or wounded 163 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 45 assorted guns, 1 water pump, 3 boats, and some war materiel; and seized 4 motorboats, 6 boats, and some guns, ammunition, and war materiel, during attacks launched against Vietnamese soldiers 21-29 October.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 November reports that 25-31 October DK forces on Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, Ratanakiri, Koh Kong Leu, and Siem Ta battlefields killed or wounded 146 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 4 guns, 9 commune office buildings, and some military materiel; seized 17 guns and some war materiel; and liberated 9 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 3 November, VONADK reports that 22 October-1 November DK forces on east Battambang, west Battambang, Siem Reap, Samlot, Moung, Kompong Chhnang, Koh Kong Leu, and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 guns, 1 motorboat, 3 boats, and some military materiel; seized some guns, ammunition, and military materiel; and liberated 8 villages on east Battambang battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 4 November, VONADK reports that 10 October-2 November DK forces on Kompong Thom, Battambang, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, western Leach, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields killed or wounded 160 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 4 weapons, 2,900 meters of railroad track, 7 commune offices, 1 rice warehouse, 1 rice milling machine, and some war materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 4 villages on Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 November reports that 29 October-3 November DK forces on south Sisophon, Pailin, Chhep, Koh Kong Leu, and Siem Ta battlefields killed or wounded 94 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed and seized some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 6 November, VONADK reports that 22 October-5 November DK forces on Moung-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, east Battambang, Koh Kong Leu, and Kampot battlefields killed or wounded 79 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 11 weapons, 1,040 meters of railroad track, 2 boats, and some war materiel; seized 10 boats and some ammunition and guns; and liberated 2 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 7 November, VONADK reports that 23 October-5 November DK forces on west Battambang, north Sisophon, Samlot, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 48 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 14 weapons, 2 bridges, and some war materiel; and seized 2 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

Attacks on SRV Forces 5-8 Nov

BK110145 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Nov 85

[Battle Report from Various Battlefields]

[Excerpt] Our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in an area south of (Phnum Krich) in Kompong Tralach District on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 8 November. We killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander and 2 company commanders, and wounded 15 others. We destroyed five AK's, two B-40's, and some war materiel.

Our forces ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Siem Ta to O Chum on Siem Ta battlefield on 5 November, killing 12 Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 7 others, and destroying a 12.7-mm machinegun, 4 AK's, 3 SK's, an M-79, and some war materiel.

On 5 November, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese jeep moving from Samraong to Chongkal on the Oddar Meanchey battlefield. We set the jeep ablaze. Six Vietnamese in the jeep were killed. This included a Vietnamese division commander. Three others were wounded. A B-40, two AK's, and two pistols were destroyed. We seized 6 AK's, 1,800 rounds of AK ammunition, 24 AK magazines, 2 Goryunov magazines, and some war materiel.

On 7 November, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese jeep moving from Kompong Thom town to Santuk hill on the Kompong Thom battlefield. We set the jeep ablaze. A Vietnamese division deputy commander on the jeep was killed and another Vietnamese soldier was wounded.

Villages 'Liberated'

BK090624 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Battle Report from Various Battlefields]

[Excerpt] On 5 November, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at Khnay Romeas township and Rung Chrey commune, Bavel District, West Battambang

battlefield. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this township and commune. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed Khnay Romeas bridge and Ta Thok bridge. We seized 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 20 B-40 rockets, a maps of the world, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated seven villages; Rung Chrey, Kaoh Reap, Khnay Romeas, Prey Sangha, Prakeat, Balang Leu, and Balang Kraom.

8 Villages 'Liberated'

BK051004 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Battle Report from Various Battlefields"]

[Excerpt] On the night of 30 October, we launched a 3-pronged attack against the Vietnamese soldiers at Tang Krasang market in Santuk District seat on the Kompong Thom battlefield. The first prong was aimed at the Vietnamese company position at Phum Veang, the second prong attacked the Santuk District office at (Kbal Spean), and the third prong attacked Tang Krasang commune office. As a result, we killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 10 others, destroyed a rice warehouse containing 500 sacks of rice, a rice milling machine, and some war materiel; and liberated 4 villages, namely Phum Veang, Thamacheat, Tang Krasang, and (Song Khleang). We released 12 inhabitants jailed by the Vietnamese aggressors and 100 inhabitants who were forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to build roads on the western battlefield.

On 30 October, we launched a 2-pronged attack against the Vietnamese administrative networks at Ta Pon commune on Battambang battlefield. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese platoon defending Ta Pon commune office and the second prong attacked the Ta Pon commune office. We totally smashed and liberated this commune office. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers; destroyed two commune office buildings and three barracks; seized a pistol and some war materiel. We liberated four villages, namely Ta Pon Ti Muoy, Ta Pon Ti Pi, Pou, and Vat Thmei.

10 Villages 'Liberated'

BK110330 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT Nov 85

[Battle Report from Various Battlefields]

[Excerpt] On 31 October, we attacked Pralay Meas township and disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks in Pralay Meas and Phlov Tuk communes, Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang battlefield. We killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 17 others. We destroyed 2 commune office buildings, 6 boats, and some war materiel and liberated 10 villages, namely Phum Chong Kaoh, Pralay Meas, (Ong Ko), Trang Phtel, Pramal, Thnal Chheuteal, Khnang, (Chlak), Anlung Kanchos, and Anlung Snao.

2 Villages 'Liberated'

BK070157 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Report from Various Battlefields]

[Excerpt] Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 31 October, we attacked and swept Vietnamese positions along the Pursat River from Kbal Chheu Puk to Pralay villages in Bakan District. We liberated and completely controlled this section of the river. As a result, we killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a large boat and some ammunition and war materiel; seized some ammunition and materiel; and liberated two villages: Kbal Chheu Puk and Pralay.

Forced Labor in Pailin

BK060048 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] From 17 to 28 October, the Vietnamese enemy forcibly recruited 10,000 inhabitants in Kompong Cham, Takeo, and Kampot Provinces and sent them by truck to Battambang Province to clear bushes and transport wounded Vietnamese soldiers or corpses of Vietnamese soldiers fighting on Pailin battlefield.

24 Cambodian Soldiers Desert

BK070155 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Report on Cambodian soldiers' resisting Vietnamese aggressors]

[Excerpt] On 28 October, 24 Cambodian soldiers belonging to the 86th Battalion, 2d Regiment, of the 302d Division, stationed in Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy taking with them 5 weapons. The reason was that these compatriots were angry with the Vietnamese who have mistreated, arrested, and massacred our innocent people in a most barbarous and cruel manner. After arriving in their home villages, these Cambodian soldiers handed over the 5 weapons and ammunition provided by the Vietnamese to our guerrillas. These compatriots told our people and guerrillas that they absolutely refused to be drafted again by the Vietnamese and pledged to unite with our people and national army and guerrillas.

Attacks on SRV Forces

BK071404 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has just received a report that two platoons of Sihanoukist Nationalist Army [ANS] combatants attacked the Vietnamese forces in Chrey and Ampil hamlets [not further identified] for 12 minutes, killing one Vietnamese soldier on the spot and wounding several

others. The same report revealed that another group of ANS combatants attacked a company of Vietnamese troops in Trapeang Kol hamlet and near Phnum Bak. The fighting, which lasted for 15 minutes, resulted in two dead and several injured among the Vietnamese. One combatant of the ANS fell and another was wounded.

/12712

CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON VIETNAM'S 'ECONOMIC CRISIS'

BK040809 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Economy is Seriously Deteriorating Because of Vietnamese Aggression and Occupation of Cambodia"]

[Text] Many international observers have paid strong attention to the present serious deterioration of Vietnam's economy. International newspapers, news agencies, and magazines published articles on Vietnam's serious economic difficulties written by their correspondents who visited Vietnam.

The observers and correspondents stated that although the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has made every effort to reform Vietnam's economic system with all its means and despite the devaluation of the dong, Vietnam's economic crisis cannot be resolved and there is no way to solve it. International news agencies reported that up to now--more than 3 months after Vietnam's economic reform was adopted--Vietnamese leaders have difficulties in implementing this new economic system, and there are a lot of confusion. The prices of goods in Vietnam are very high, for example 1 kilogram of rice costs 80 dong, an egg costs 12 dong, and a bicycle costs 15,000 dong. The prices of goods in Vietnam are five times more expensive than those 5 years ago. The average salary of a worker is only 2,000 dong per month. Concurrently with the rising cost of living, the value of the dong is dipping. In the black market, 200 dong can be changed for U.S. \$1. Inflation is very serious. Vietnamese authorities have officially admitted that there is a 50 percent inflation, but according to diplomatic sources in Hanoi, Vietnam's inflation rate is higher. All this has made the Vietnamese people encounter many more difficulties, and their living conditions are also deteriorating. Therefore, corruption and black markets are widespread throughout the country. What are the causes of this economic crisis?

Even now, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities dared not face the root cause of this crisis. They blamed their subordinates for bureaucracy, lack of competence, mismanagement, corruption, and so on. They pressed their control over their subordinates and inflicted more hardship on their own people. They repeatedly introduced their administrative reforms. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique cannot restore Vietnam's economy. As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese clique does not seek for the main cause, Vietnam's economic crisis cannot be resolved forever.

International observers and analysts have unanimously agreed that Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia is the main cause of Vietnam's economic crisis. The Hanoi Vietnamese clique's war in Cambodia has absorbed a lot of resources, budget, and manpower of Vietnam. Since the Vietnamese sent their troops to attack and annex Cambodia in 1978, the agricultural and industrial products have seriously dropped. Many factories cannot run by 30 to 50 percent, and a number of other plants were completely closed. All this is due to the lack of raw materials, energy, and manpower. The agricultural products were dropped because of the lack of manpower, fertilizer, and seeds. The Hanoi Vietnamese clique has gathered and diverted all national resources, budget, and all important manpower to serve their war in Cambodia. Many factories were transformed into war materiel's plants to serve the battlefields.

Furthermore, Vietnam has a lot of debts. According to the International Monetary Fund, Vietnam has incurred more than \$60 million of debt. Vietnam has no money to pay back [word indistinct] debts, and it does not even have the money to pay the interest. At present, no country gives loans to Vietnam. Concurrently, the countries which used to provide economic aid to Vietnam have cut aid to it because of its aggression in Cambodia.

Thus, the cause of Vietnam's economic crisis is its aggression in Cambodia. Everybody has clearly realized this issue. The Hanoi Vietnamese clique has also clearly realized this, but it dared not look directly at this problem. It cannot resolve anything.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese clique wants to relieve these economic difficulties it must stop its war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. It must gather funds, national resources, and manpower to build and restore Vietnam's economy. If the Hanoi Vietnamese clique does not take such measures it will definitely be defeated in the economic field and on the Cambodian battlefield.

/12712
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VONADK CITES 5 NOV VOTES--The UN General Assembly, at its plenary session on 5 November, voted, with 114 voices in favor, to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. This represents 4 votes more than in 1984. This shows that: 1. an absolute majority of countries in the world demands the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia; 2. This vote is rare at the United Nations. It shows that the Vietnamese aggressors and great criminals have, from year to year, shown their true nature as aggressors and expansionists. They have used this or that excuse to cover up their intention. The international community has now even more clearly realized the Vietnamese act of aggression. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Nov 85 BK] /12712

UN VOTE ON ASEAN RESOLUTION--Our Voice of the Khmer radio has just learned that the 40th UN General Assembly session today adopted the resolution sponsored by ASEAN by a vote of 114 to 21. In comparison to with last year's voting, this year there are four additional votes in favor of the resolution and one vote less in opposition. The main point of this resolution demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia and that a free election be held under international supervision. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85 BK] /12712

VODK CITES SON SANN STATEMENT--On 6 November, Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, said the following in London, Great Britain: The three parties of the CGDK will be able to participate in all negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem. The goal of these talks is a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Son Sann denounced the Vietnamese for their plan of complete colonization and Vietnamization of Cambodia within the next 3-4 years. He added that the Cambodian resistance forces must intensify their activities against the Vietnamese to pressure them to hold talks to resolve the Cambodian problem. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /12712

TWO OFFICERS REPORTEDLY DEFECT--Two Heng Samrin military officers defected and joined the Cambodian noncommunist resistance groups last month. The two military officers are (Sin Sarom), a battalion commander in charge of warehouses for materiel and ammunition, and (Pen Vutthi), a battalion commander in charge of foodstuffs supply of the 5th regiment, 286th division. They defected and joined the army of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front last month at

an area about 2 kilometers from Baray village, Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province. These two Heng Samrin military officers brought with them two pistols. They confessed that they regret very much serving the Heng Samrin puppet regime which is controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors who have oppressed and killed the Cambodian people. Due to this oppression and the barbarous crimes committed by the Vietnamese, the two officers decided to defect and joined the Cambodian resistance groups in order to contribute to the struggle against the Vietnamese. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Nov 85 BK] /12712

CSO: 4212/20

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM GREETES SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON GOSR

BK070939 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (SPK)--Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian National Assembly, sent his warm greetings to Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union, and Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In his message, the Cambodian national assembly chairman wrote, among other things:

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution turned the USSR into the first socialist country in the world and had a powerful influence on all the oppressed workers rising up to fight and to win independence and freedom.

We highly appreciate the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation of the USSR, Chea Sim affirmed. He went on:

We express our very profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people who, through proletarian internationalism, have supported and aided the Cambodian people in national defense and reconstruction.

May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples always strengthen and blossom in defense of peace and security in the world.

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CSO: 4219/10

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS AID--Phnom Penh, 4 Nov (SPK)--Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to the PRK, handed aid provided by the Red Cross and various mass organizations of Hungary to Phlek Phirun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, last Saturday (2 November). The aid totaling 42 metric tons is composed of medicines, medical instruments, agricultural tools, and canned food. On the occasion, Phlek Phirun profoundly thanked the Hungarian party, government, and people for their aid provided to the Cambodian people since liberation on 7 January 1979. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 4 Nov 85]

UN SPECIAL ENVOY--Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (SPK)--Dr Tatsuro Kunugi, special envoy of the UN Secretary General and coordinator of the humanitarian assistance program to Cambodia, paid a visit to the PRK from 5 to 7 November. Besides the exchanges of views he had with other high-ranking officials of Cambodia, Dr Tatsuro Kunugi was received in audience by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. The two sides agreed upon the assessment of the real situation in the PRK and the need to grant humanitarian aid to the reviving Cambodian people to enable them to live a peaceful life free from foreign interference. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 12 Nov 85]

SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION TALK--Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK)--A talk on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution was jointly organized in Phnom Penh recently by the PRK-USSR Friendship Association and the Soviet Cultural Center. Among those present were Cambodian Health Minister Yit Kimseng; Yos Por, chairman of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association and general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council; and D. P. Tussonov, permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and director of the Soviet Cultural Center. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 9 Nov 85]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO HANOI--Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK)--A delegation of the Cambodian Committee of Asian Buddhists for Peace led by its chairman, Superior Ronze Tep Vong, left recently for Hanoi where it participates in the meeting of the Association of Asian Buddhists for Peace Executive Committee. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 10 Nov 85]

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CSO: 4219/10

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUNISHMENT AGAINST GRAIN SPECULATORS REPORTED

BK101439 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Phuong Nam]

[Excerpt] Punishment against some cases involving grain speculation

Exposed by the people, a small number of private traders still engaged stealthily in business activities have been punished by the local [Ho Chi Minh City] authorities, using educational measures (against first-time offenders) in combination with administrative punishment (against recidivists).

In the 5th precinct, the people have assisted public security agencies in discovering a number of dishonest private traders known to have maintained illegal contacts with Nguyen Van Tuoi, a former member of the puppet army who had worked his way into becoming head of the An Giang provincial grain service's material delivery and receiving station in Ho Chi Minh City. Tuoi had siphoned to the black market hundreds of metric tons of rice and thousands of metric tons of cement and other merchandise, causing the state to suffer a loss of several million dong (in old currency).

The An Giang provincial people's court tried Nguyen Van Tuoi on charges of speculation of grain and materials in complicity with Ha Ngoc Chuong (alias Sau Chuong), director of the An Giang provincial grain service. Tuoi was sentenced to death and Ha Ngoc Chuong received an 8-year jail term. More than 10 other degenerated cadres and personnel of the An Giang provincial grain service were also severely punished.

In the 3d precinct, the people have revealed to public security agencies a number of dishonest traders known to have established illegal contacts with some degenerated or degraded cadres at the liaison office of a certain organ. These cadres have taken advantage of their positions to establish false documents and bribe their superiors to "take away" hundreds of metric tons of grain for sale on the black market to obtain money to extend loans for interest or to establish black funds. These grain speculators have been caught by the law and will be brought to trial in court soon.

The discovery of and punishment against these grain speculators help prompt socialist property and prevent the acts of monopolizing and disrupting the market by dishonest traders and a number of degenerated cadres at certain state agencies.

Under the leadership of the party and administrative organs at various levels, Ho Chi Minh City has recorded important achievements in the management of the grain market, thereby helping to stabilize the livelihood of its population of more than 3 million.

The grain business corporation has been able to master the market, satisfactorily manage and use the force of private rice traders, establish a rice retail network throughout the city, and coordinate closely with various security agencies in effectively checking grain speculators.

Other provinces can study and draw experience from these achievements of Ho Chi Minh City so as to apply them to their localities.

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CSO: 4209/96

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY CRACKS DOWN ON 'DISHONEST MERCHANTS'

BK101306 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Implementing the eighth plenum resolution and renovating the mechanism of management constitutes an integrated and comprehensive process for which suitable steps are required. This is a very complex and difficult struggle, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City where in recent days, reactionaries and saboteurs of the economy have frenziedly released psychological incitation allegations designed to distort the deep revolutionary nature and content of the eighth plenum resolution and spread many wicked and base rumors in an attempt to disrupt the market and prices and create a false shortage of some commodities.

Seizing this opportunity and taking advantage of the shortage of small change, dishonest merchants and illegal traders have unwarrantedly increased the prices of goods to amass more profits. They have also triggered speculative purchases of some commodities.

One Ho Chi Minh City party committee recently launched a drive to study and understand further the spirit and letter of the eighth plenum resolution and the various policies on prices, wages, and money primarily among cadres, mass organizations, and city dwellers' cells with the aim of creating a high identity of views within the entire party organization and among the people, promoting voluntary efforts to actively implement the eighth plenum resolution, always heightening revolutionary vigilance against economic sabotage by the enemy, and forging a stalwart spirit in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads.

The party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City have set forth some urgent measures designed to strengthen the operation of socialist trade, intensify control over goods and money, and improve the distribution of goods, especially those items essential to the people's life, based on canteen records of enterprises and state organs and on city dwellers' cells to ensure that goods will reach the eligible consumers and to avoid false shortages. The price commission is working hard on the price brackets. All echelons, sectors, and markets are enforcing regulations on price control and the posting of prices to ensure that goods will be sold at the posted prices. The city will

strictly punish reactionaries who spread psychological incitation allegations and groundless rumors, speculators, smugglers, and manufacturers and sellers of counterfeit goods for disrupting the market. Various districts or precincts and many economic establishments have tracked down reactionaries and leaders of speculators' and smugglers' gangs to punish them without mercy. On the other hand, the city has also severely dealt with speculative practices and unwarranted price increases within the state-run trade and marketing cooperative sectors. Fixed charges are maintained for such services as bicycle parking, bicycle repair, tailoring, hair dressing, and so forth. The city people's committee has entrusted the various city wards, villages, and mass organizations with the responsibility of controlling prices and the market. Entering into economic integration and joint business operations with other cities and provinces in the spirit of socialist cooperation, Ho Chi Minh City is resolved to supply the people with adequate commodities essential to their life at stable prices.

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CSO: 4209/96

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SOVIET-AIDED SECURITY PROJECT INAUGURATED

BK080851 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Communications and Liaison Department of the Interior Ministry recently held a grand ceremony to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and inaugurate a communications and liaison project built with Soviet aid.

At the ceremony, Comrade Nguyen Minh Tien, vice minister of interior, pointed out the historic significance of the October Revolution toward the world revolution and the Vietnamese revolution and expressed deep gratitude for the great, valuable, and effective assistance given by the Soviet party, government, and people--especially the Committee for State Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations--to the Vietnamese People's Public Security Force in its undertaking to safeguard national security. He praised Soviet specialists and workers for having upheld the spirit of socialist internationalism and joining Vietnamese cadres, soldiers, and workers in working their hardest to complete the project on schedule.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, the comrade representing the General Technical Department of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations introduced the achievements recorded over the past 68 years by the Soviet people and praised the friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

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CSO: 4209/96

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HANOI SCORES 40TH UNGA RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

OW080542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Voice of Vietnam Commentary: "A Totally Wrongful Act"]

[Text] In its 40th session, the United Nations has again made the same error it made in previous sessions: it debated, voted on, and passed a resolution on the so-called Cambodian situation.

The error lies in the fact that: First, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is an independent and sovereign country; the PRK Government is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. The UN General Assembly's debate on the Cambodian situation without the presence of the PRK representative constitutes interference in the PRK's internal affairs and is a violation of its independence and right to self-determination.

Second, realities in Cambodia over the past 7 years prove that the resolution the United Nations had issued on Cambodia only benefit the schemes of the imperialist and reactionary forces that oppose Cambodia's revival and the work designed to ease tensions in southeast Asia.

The United Nations, continuing to follow its beaten path, has only acted counter to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and seriously impaired its prestige as an international organization.

It should be added that the world public has affirmed that Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan are the criminals that massacred 3 million Cambodians; their genocidal regime has been overthrown and condemned by the whole of progressive mankind.

Checking all tricks and acts designed to bring the genocidal clique back to power so it can again impose its genocidal yoke on the Cambodian people is a pressing requirement, a correct demand. In view of its role, the United Nations should have done its utmost to meet that requirement, that is, to expel the Pol Pot genocidal clique from the United Nations and put an end to the passage of wrongful resolutions on Cambodia. Regrettably, the United Nations did the opposite.

We totally reject the 40th UN General Assembly resolution on the so-called Cambodian situation. We fully support the PRK's 17 October 1985 statement, which affirms that the PRK is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, that all discussions on the Cambodian situation without the PRK's representative constitutes known interference in the PRK's internal affairs and is a blatant violation of its independence and sovereignty. All resolutions on Cambodia by the United Nations or any other international organizations without the PRK's participation and agreement are null and void.

The stance of the three Indochinese countries on resolving the lingering problems in Southeast Asia was again clearly stated at the 11th conference of their three foreign ministers: to strive to reach a correct political solution to the Southeast Asian and Cambodian issues consistent with the legitimate interests of all parties; to welcome all efforts of the countries in the region conducive to dialogue; to jointly examine the proposals by ASEAN and Indochina on the basis of equality without imposing one party's will on the other and without outside interference; and to welcome all contributions conducive to dialogue by all countries in and outside the region.

This correct stance has and is receiving the sympathy and support of broad segments of world public opinion. The ongoing genuine dialogues between the parties concerned designed to resolve the Southeast Asian and Cambodian issues is one of the proofs. One clear-cut affirmation is that any wrongful UN resolutions on Cambodia will not be able to reverse the Cambodian situation, or to shake the Cambodian people's determination to advance toward great successes.

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CSO: 4209/96

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO JARUZELSKI--On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Council of State and in my own name, may I extend to you my warmest congratulations. I hope that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Poland will ceaselessly consolidate and successfully develop in the interests of the Vietnamese and Polish peoples and of peace, democracy, and socialism throughout the world. I wish the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party and the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic headed by you, many greater successes in their social construction. I wish you the best of health and many achievements in your noble mission. [7 November congratulatory message from Chairman Council of State Truong Chinh to Poland's Wojciech Jaruzelski] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 85]

EEC RELIEF DONATION--According to reports by the SRV Embassy in London, on 5 November the EEC decided to donate a second batch of relief to Vietnamese victims of storms and floods. The relief consisted of 1,730 metric tons of rice and 200 metric tons of dried fish worth \$483,900. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 85]

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CSO: 4209/96

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

GOSR ANNIVERSARY--A news report by the Haiphong radio station says that last night, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, people's committee, VFF chapter, and Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association Chapter held a grand meeting, at the municipal theater, to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Attending the meeting were Comrade Vasily Petrovich Volkov, Soviet consul general in Haiphong; navigation representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland; groups of Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists; and large numbers of representatives of the municipality's mass organizations and sectors. After pointing to the October Revolution's significance to our country, and the Vietnamese-Soviet friendly relations and cooperation, the municipal representatives speaking at the meeting stressed the concrete tasks of further promoting the Vietnamese-Soviet international emulation movement, striving to fulfill the 1975 State Plan, making good preparations for the 1986 plan, and scoring achievements in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85]

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CSO: 4209/96

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

TRICKS TO DISRUPT MARKET, MONEY EXCHANGE CURBED

OW110427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Since 14 September 1985, after implementation of the state-decreed money exchange, miscreants have repeatedly spread false rumors in many municipalities, towns, cities, and localities in our country in an attempt to disrupt monetary circulation and market management. First the rumors were about likely commodity price hikes, urging people to rapidly stock up on them; then they were about an imminent new money exchange. Recently, in the southern provinces primarily, miscreants have spread the news that our state bank would soon scrap the newly issued bills of 50-dong denomination and above. This sent many of our people, including a number of cadres, workers, and personnel of state-run stores, scrambling for small-denomination bills--old bank notes of 10 dong and below. This has caused greater difficulties for the already difficult market management and money circulation.

What is the truth about the scramble for small-denomination bills? Where did it originate? What is the purpose? And how have different localities curbed that phenomenon?

Based on recent news reports and especially on local newspaper reports we will clear up the problem for our people.

First, we affirm that the miscreants' false rumors were groundless.

Taking advantage of the limited number of small denomination bills following the issuance of the new currency, as well as state approval of the validity of the old 5-hao, 1-dong, 2-dong, 5-dong, and 10-dong bank notes the miscreants have cashed in on the situation to enrich themselves, causing many difficulties in market management and monetary circulation in a number of localities. The false rumors originated from the southern provinces, including Minh Hai, Hua Giang, Ho Chi Minh City, Phu Khanh, and Quang Nam-Danang; they then spread to northern

provinces and municipalities, including Haiphong and Ha Nam Ninh and finally to Hanoi. The false rumors have caused many difficulties for consumers, especially in transportation and trade activities of cadres, workers, and people in a number of large municipalities.

In the "Stories here and There" column, the Quang Nam-Danang paper in a recent issue reported that a trooper who bought 35 dong worth of commodities at the provincial trade center produced a 50-dong bill, but received no change from the female shop assistant, simply because no bills of small denominations were available.

Another story is about an elder coming to Quang Nam-Danang from Ho Chi Minh City who ate nothing for 3 days because the only bills he had were of 50-dong denomination. When he paid for commodities at a state-run store, the female shop assistant told him to contact the money changer, her accomplice, for bills of small denominations--at the rate of 46 dong of the old money for each 50-dong bill of the new currency.

The same paper carried another story: a cadre sent a telegram to a family member in Nha Trang. The cost was 8 dong. The cadre, having nothing smaller, shyly produced a 50-dong bill, to which the female postal clerk said: Sorry, uncle, I have no small-denomination bills now. Please wait until more people send telegrams, and then I shall have them.

The Phu Khan paper recently reported that signs were put up in many private traders' stores courteously asking customers to pay in 10-dong, 5-dong, 2-dong, or 1-dong bills. [passage omitted on small-denomination bills tricks in other localities]

Friends, the behavior of these shop assistants annoy customers, helping the miscreants' attempt to undermine our state's monetary policy. The scheme to spread false rumors has the same purpose, succeeding in fooling cadres, workers, and people in a number of localities. Using the same trick before the money exchange decree was implemented, they caused market disruption in a number of localities, and they fished in troubled waters to enrich themselves. Following the beaten path, they have again resorted to the same false rumormongering trick, but in a craftier manner; therefore, they have succeeded in duping a number of gullible persons in a number of localities.

In truth, this is an enemy scheme designed to sabotage our state economy and monetary policy and to cause instability and disruption in our people's everyday life.

However, in a number of localities the authorities' revolutionary vigilance has stopped the schemes in time and those who spread false rumors and raked in small-denomination bills have been sternly punished.

Recently, an open court sitting in Ho Chi Minh tried Ton Huynh Yen Chung, a small trader in the Vuon Chuoi market, on charges of spreading rumors that the 50-dong-denomination bill would be scrapped. The people's court in the third precinct sentenced him to 1 year imprisonment and confiscated the 1,092 dong in his possession.

On the morning of 15 October, the people's court in the third precinct also sentenced Do Thi Kim Lien, 40, a bread seller in the 10th city ward, to 18 months imprisonment, on charges of hoarding small-denomination bills.

The people's court in the 10th precinct of Ho Chi Minh City also sentenced a number of state personnel who helped miscreants sabotage our monetary policy: Tran Thi Nhlen, cashier and mastermind, to 1 year imprisonment; Phan Thi Xuan Dung, accomplice, 18 months imprisonment with reprieve; and Duong Thi Bich, accomplice, 12 months imprisonment with reprieve. The clique's 1,688 dong was confiscated.

Also, to counter these fallacious propaganda tricks, and to sternly prohibit hoarding small-denomination bills, on 23 October the Phu Khanh Provincial People's Committee issued a directive remind the comrade chairmen of the people's committees of districts and cities and chiefs of committees and sectors, to clearly perceive the enemy's scheme and to detect hoarders of small-denomination bills who cause many difficulties to the market. Meanwhile, the people's committee has launched mass movements to control and detect hoarders of, and dealers in, small-denomination bills, and to denounce them in time to the public security, market management, and people's control forces concerned so that appropriate punishment will be meted out.

We welcome these decisions, and believe that in the near future this type of deceitful propaganda trick and bad action will be stopped and that false rumormongers and crooked dealers will be punished according to state law.

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CSO: 4209/96

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING AT STATE FARMS DISCUSSED

BK081632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[8 November NHAN DAN editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum, State Farms Must Vigorously Shift to Economic Accounting and Socialist Business"]

[Text] Alongside the agricultural cooperativization movement, the force of state farms has been built up and is achieving constant growth in our country.

The country now has more than 440 state farms, large or small, shaping up a network of state farms in the country extending from Laong Son to Minh Hai. All 40 provinces and cities now have state farms with a force of cadres and workers totaling more than 300,000 persons and a total of more than 1 million hectares of land under their management.

Many intensive cultivation and specialized crop areas designed for rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops have been or are being set up. They have provided hundreds of thousands of metric tons of rubber, coffee, tea, and fruit for export and many raw materials for processing industries and domestic consumption. Many networks of state farms and enterprises have been set up. They specialize in producing crop seeds and animals to supply various localities, thus contributing to advancing agricultural production gradually in our country toward large-scale socialist production.

State farms are also the leading force in reclaiming wastelands to expand cultivated areas and in regulating and redistributing manpower and population in conjunction with the national defense task of maintaining public security in border areas and on offshore islands.

For a long time, with the system of bureaucracy and subsidization, many state farms operated at a loss. The actions and scope of production of the many state farms and their economic-technical plans have not yet been rationally specified and mobilized. They have been changed many times, thus causing extensive [word indistinct] of efforts and money. The production and business results of many state farms

do not yet reflect faithfully the potential in land and manpower and agree with the state's capital investments. The productivity, quality, and economic efficiency of many state farms are still very low. Only 35-40 percent of the planned acreage and 50 percent of the capacity of machinery and equipment have been exploited. Their labor output is low. Their contingent of managerial cadres lacks theoretical and professional training. Their investment in management and construction lacks concentration and uniformity. Their management mechanism is still very bulky and ineffective. They have too much personnel, and they have failed to link their duties and rights with final production results. Their working methods are heavily characterized by red tape and subsidization.

Implementing the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum, various state farms are striving to eliminate bureaucracy and subsidization gradually and switch completely to economic accounting and socialist business. A number of state farms have quickly altered their working methods, calculated economic results, and upheld a sense of responsibility in an effort to renovate their management system.

Under the leadership of the local party committee echelons, the Chi Linh state farm in Hai Hung, the Yen Son tea farm in Vinh Phay, the 2 September organa farm in Ha Son Binh, the Dien Dan pineapple farm in Quang Nam-Danang, the Ba Sao state farm in Ha Nam Ninh, and the Song Hau state farm have to various extents begun applying accounting to production and business, awarding contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers, and practicing the principle of distribution according to labor. Their initial results have been encouraging. Their production continues to grow while their labor output and products are increasing. The incomes of these state farms and of their cadres and workers, including their contributions to the state, are higher.

Renovating the management system, eliminating bureaucracy and subsidization, and embarking on economic accounting and socialist business require that all state farms build for themselves an excellent course of action and economic-business structure--which must reflect the principle of specialization--while doing joint business; exploiting all existing capacities of land, manpower, equipment, and machinery; linking agricultural-forestry-fishery production with processing industries; combining cultivation with animal husbandry and the development of branches and trades; creating more diversified products; and striving to lower production costs.

State farms must broaden nodes of cooperation, incorporation, and joint business among state farms themselves, between the agriculture and processing industries, and between production establishments and scientific-technical organs to introduce quickly scientific-technical innovations into production. It is necessary to ensure the development

of production in accordance with state programs and plans and to develop satisfactorily the economic strengths of each sector, area, and locality while closely combining the state- and collective-run economies with the family-run economy while the state-run economic sector plays the leading role.

Experience in developing state farms shows that those units knowing how to apply satisfactorily the new systems and policies of the party and state and striving to do every piece of work they can quickly without waiting for or relying on the help of other units can renovate their management work, ensure increased production, conduct business with lower losses or even at a profit, and improve the lives of their cadres and workers.

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CSO: 4209/96

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON MARKET MANAGEMENT

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jul 85 pp 1,4

[Article by an unidentified market manager: "The Municipal People's Committee Issues Directive on Reforming, Expanding Market Management; Units, Localities Strictly Forbidden To Set Up Fixed or Mobile Inspection Stations on Communications Routes"]

[Text] On 27 February 1984, in order to expand market management, fight speculation, black marketing, making counterfeit goods, and unauthorized business, maintain political security and social law and order, maintain traffic safety, and at the same time not hinder the circulation of goods and movement of people, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No. 78-CP, on organizing and managing activities of inter-sector inspection stations on communications routes, which prescribed that inter-province stations are determined by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and intra-province stations are determined by the municipal people's committee. No other agency is authorized to set up fixed or mobile inspection stations on communications routes. Stations previously set up that are contrary to this resolution will be abolished immediately. Implementing the above resolution of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, our municipality set up five inter-sector inspection stations, one each at Quan Toan, Chu Ve, Quan Tru, Ben Binh, Cau Rao. We also formed centralized municipal market inspection units and district and ward inspection units. After a period of operation, market inspection forces were truly expanded and made a positive contribution to establishing socialist order in distribution and circulation, especially in reference to arranging and reforming small merchants and managing the market. Nevertheless, some shortcomings to be condemned and overcome surfaced during recent market control and inspection operations, which included coordinating tax stations, public security posts, the inter-sector control groups of the Housing and Land Service, and the traffic police. The municipal people's committee recently issued an instruction requiring all levels and sectors to work well in the following areas:

1. District and ward people's committees and functional sectors are to continue to step up efforts to organize and reform small merchants, concentrating guidance on examining business registration, bringing all

small merchants into cooperative business operations or small business cooperatives organized by commodities sectors and territorially, and using those forms to organize and manage small businesses to gradually enter the socialist orbit. On the other hand, they are to resolutely eradicate the black market, forcefully attack black market dealers, tax evaders, and counterfeiters, and stop the transfer of state goods to the market through small merchants. They are to closely manage goods centrally controlled by the state and prohibit private business, especially in grain, technical materials, meat, textiles, Western drugs and pharmaceutical products, beer, liquor, and cigarettes, severely dealing with opposition elements and individuals harboring criminals, accepting bribes, and placing obstacles in the way of market management and reform.

2. The municipal market management and reform board is in charge of meeting with public security, tax, and customs sectors, the military headquarters, the pricing committee, the housing, land, and urban projects service, the science and techniques committee, the legal service, district and ward market management and reform boards, and a number of associated sectors to discuss coordination, assignment of responsibilities, and centralizing regulations and ways of operating, avoiding instances of piling up functions or performing them wrong, causing loopholes in market reform and management, and creating difficulties for shopkeepers, resource managers, and the people, and at the same time quickly streamlining organization and increasing quality and capability of cadres and unit members to respond to the demands of future tasks.

3. It is strictly forbidden for sectors or localities to set up more inspection stations, whether fixed or mobile, on communications trunk lines. From now on, other than inter-sector inspection stations and units specially assigned responsibility for inspecting goods being transported on the streets, no one may arbitrarily use facilities or patrols to inspect goods. In cases of someone being apprehended in the act of violating the law, he is to be brought after arrest to the responsible agency for legal prosecution. When forces exercise their right to control and prosecute, they must fully observe the functions, limitations, and procedures in effect to strictly control materials and goods being transported out of the city. Permission of the Municipal People's committee is required for the transport of goods monopolized by the state and under centralized management out of the city. On the other hand, the exploitation of essential goods and consumer goods, especially grain, fruits and vegetables, and other foods, must be encouraged, so that more goods are brought into the city each day to serve production and living. Any of such goods that are home-grown or carried by cadres and workers for personal use are exempted from taxation. Cases of violating procedures or selling such goods, not on a serious scale, will be handled mainly with education and guidance to accept policies correctly. If household items, such as old TV's, sewing machine motors, and refrigerators, are being brought to the environs of the city to be repaired, they should be allowed to pass, but should be taxed if they are going to be sold.

The Municipal People's Committee appeals to all sectors and levels to strictly implement this instruction, not only guaranteeing increased market management, but ensuring that a critical situation is not created and the circulation of goods is not adversely affected.

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CSO: 4209/23

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS FINANCE SECTOR ANNIVERSARY

OW081427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] A report by a Voice of Vietnam reporter says that the Finance Ministry held a ceremony this morning marking the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese Finance Sector--1945-85--at the Hanoi Municipal Theater.

Attending the ceremony were representatives from finance services and industrial and trade tax departments and branch offices from the 40 provinces, municipalities, and special zones countrywide.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was among the attendees.

In his speech marking the commemorative ceremony, Comrade Chu Tan Thuc, finance minister, pointed out the finance sector's achievements over the past 40 years, contributing to fulfilling the tasks of ensuring sufficient supplies--which led to victory--in the past two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, serving the building of material-technical base of socialism, and helping improve the people's livelihood. In the more recent years, in particular, the finance sector has made many efforts to apply policies and measures designed to serve and promote the tapping of national potential, create revenue, mobilize the majority of national incomes, while strengthening manage of overseas earnings. The sector has also moved systematically to unify financial management countrywide--primarily in the monetary aspect--and integrate the systems of industrial, trade, and agricultural taxes, as well as of enterprise financial, accounting, and budget management. Owing to the renovation and improvement of policies and the strengthening of the organization for capital mobilization, the sector has gradually increased the percentage of national revenues, from over 55 percent in 1980 to nearly 81 percent in 1984.

Addressing the participants, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, and Council of Ministers, warmly hailed the achievements of the sector over the past 40 years.

After noting the lingering shortcomings the finance sector should remedy, he pointed out: In the present situation, the finance sector must be a sharp, very important tool of the party and state, in serving nation building, national defense, socialist construction, and socialist transformation. To this end, the sector must make positive contributions to the continual renovation, and gradual perfection, of the management mechanism, to combat against bureaucratic subsidization, and to a rapid application of scientific and technological advances in production and business transactions, in order to raise labor output, quality, and efficiency.

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CSO: 4209/96

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

MARKET MANAGEMENT--Special action units, along with ward market management boards, are sending men out to operate extensively. In a few days, the wards have prosecuted hundreds of cases, mainly trials against private businesses violating policies of the state. Among them have been dishonest merchants, black market dealers, and counterfeiters; some dealt in goods centralized under state control. In some cases of arbitrarily raising prices higher than set by the city, the perpetrators were summarily punished. Deserving reprimand are a few business marketing cooperative installations that violated pricing regulations last week--specifically, they charged prices that varied from the prescribed norms. For example, a shop of the business corporation (in the marketing cooperative sector) in Sat Market sold monosodium glutamate for as much as 544 dong a package, when the prescribed price was only 500 dong; the Thuong Ly Subward marketing cooperative sold thermos bottles for 2,350 dong apiece, while the price set by the city was 2,200 dong. The above businesses were strictly punished, of course. Many housewives have notified the market manager that a number of personnel in marketing cooperative shops with thermos bottles for sale are setting aside the bottles with more attractive colors to sell them at higher prices or swap them for goods which they will then sell for profit. The manager, along with market management cadres, will immediately look into this matter. [Text] [Article by the market manager] [Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 9 July 85 p 4] 9830

MORE MARKET MANAGEMENT--Some persons are still intent on making counterfeit and foolish goods. The market manager's notebook contains a number of new stories. One is that the Hong Bang Ward market management special action unit recently found a place where hundreds of bottles of beer had been hidden, ready to be foisted onto the market. This place was not a private residence in Van My Subward, as has been held, but was a boat ticket sales booth at Ben Binh! As many as 221 bottles of beer with the brand name "Truck Bach" were dragged from the booth, many bottles still warm to the touch (recently "warmed up," you suppose?). When bottles were opened and the beer tasted, one had to rinse his mouth immediately because of the bitter taste of gleditsia feral! Many bottles were dirty. Another story is that on Quang Trung Street, the ward special action unit caught Nguyen Thi C. in the act of transporting 20 kg of counterfeit tonic to sell. Inspection by pharmaceutical specialist cadres revealed that the drug was

only made from various forest leaves and had no general or specific effectiveness whatever. Of course, the above bottles of beer and tonic were all destroyed, and the manufacturers must be prosecuted. [Text] [Article by the manager] [Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jul 85 p 4] 9830

MARINE PRODUCTS SHIPPED NORTH--After the Minister of Marine Products explained the spirit of the eighth resolution of the Central Committee, the Central Marine Products Corporation decided to begin a 100-day, 24-hour operation concentrated on the transport of marine products from Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City to the north. The products will include 2 million liters of fish sauce, 500 tons of dried fish, and 200 tons of fresh fish for Hanoi and 800 tons of various types of shredded and dried fish for the armed forces. [Text] [Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jul 85 p 1] 9830

CSO: 4209/23

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LONG AN PEST CONTROL--Within a short period of time, various units in Long An Province, through organized control and extermination activities, have managed to save 15,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice and some areas of winter-spring rice from harmful insects and diseases. Thu Thua, Can Giuot, Can Duoc, Ben Luc, and Vam Co Districts and Tan An City, where pest ravages were serious, have concentrated manpower, means, and insecticide on eradicating insects in each area and rice plots. The provincial vegetation protection service has sent more cadres to various grass-roots units to help them determine the extent of pest ravages and work out appropriate and effective control measures. Aside from training 500 cadres in vegetation protection techniques, the service has supplied various villages with more than 100 metric tons of insecticide. At present, each cooperative or production collective has at least one or two cadres in charge of crop protection. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 85]

LIVESTOCK RAISING DEVELOPMENT--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference with provinces from Thuan Hai northward to discuss measures to develop livestock raising, especially measure¹ to protect cattle in the winter-spring crop. To date northern provinces have 1.8 million cattle for drafting work, 245,000 head more than in 1980. The conference urged various agricultural cooperatives to pay more attention to cattle, especially the feeding and breeding of these animals. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 85]

HA SON BINH RICE--Floods resulting from heavy downpours in mid-September caused the loss of 100,000 metric tons of paddy in Ha Son Binh Province. This figure accounts for nearly 50 percent of the province's 10th-month rice yield. Over 400,000 [figure as heard] people in the flooded area were short of food for many days. To overcome the aftermath of this natural disaster, the province has directed various districts to step up the production of winter crops in order to obtain more grain and vegetables to stabilize the people's lives. As of early October, Ha Son Binh had planted over 100,000 hectares of winter crops, twice as many as that in the same period last year. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Nov 85]

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPERTS DISCUSS JUTE INDUSTRY POTENTIAL

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 11 Sep 85 p 5

[Interview with engineers Vo Sang Nghiep and Le Van Dinh, members of the Ho Chi Minh City "Jute Potential Research Group," by correspondent Anh Xuan, date and place not specified; interview appeared in a column entitled: "Meeting a Number of Intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City: Confidence and Creativity"]

[Text] A DAI DOAN KET correspondent in Ho Chi Minh City recently held an interview with engineers Vo Sang Nghiep and Le Van Dinh, of the Ho Chi Minh City "Jute Equipment Potential Research Group," on the potential for developing jute and the planning and construction of jute factories for Ho Chi Minh City and a number of Mekong River delta provinces. More than a year ago, this group had founded the "Center for Economical and Technical Utilization" of the Ho Chi Minh City Liaison Committee for Industry and Commerce with the aim of providing service to industrial production sectors.

Following is the text of the interview.

Correspondent: Please tell us what the demand is for jute sacks and what the present situation is with the production of jute in our country.

Engineer Vo Sang Nghiep: There is a serious shortage of jute sacks nationwide for containing and transporting goods, especially rice. Each year we must allocate a considerable amount of foreign currency (hundreds of thousands of dollars) to import jute sacks.

Confronted with this situation, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, proposed a policy of developing jute on a large scale. Ho Chi Minh City immediately responded positively in the arena of setting up jute processing factories, starting with the import of machinery (from India) and arranging for production designs and complete equipment. According to the order form (in mid-1983) of the jute equipment research and production element of the Municipal People's Committee, the program to research the development of

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jute has formed a "technical economic research" group to study "the capability to domestically produce complete sets of equipment for factories for spinning and weaving jute with an annual output of 6 million 100-kg jute sacks," and we are members of that research group. We would like to present some figures which illustrate the urgency that exists for building jute production factories. Yearly, the grain output of our country must increase at least 2.5 percent, which is the present rate of population increase. In 1984, the grain sector alone needed about 60 million 100-kg sacks to satisfy demands for containing and transporting grain. Meanwhile, the actual production capacity of our jute weaving factories was only 5 million sacks (less than 10 percent of the demand); if all the old sacks are fully used and supplemented with cushioned sacks and PP [expansion unknown] sacks (of synthetic fibers), the shortage will still reach tens of millions of sacks. That is only for the immediate future. Looking at the longer term, projecting at this rate, we estimate the following needs for our country:

90,000 tons of jute fibers in 1990
12,000 tons of jute fibers in 1995
160,000 tons of jute fibers in 2,000

Those outputs are equivalent to a demand for the construction of 20 jute spinning and weaving factories, each with an annual output of 6 million sacks.

Correspondent: Can you comrades tell us something about the international situation with jute trading.

Engineer Le Van Dinh: Internationally, the countries that presently produce the most jute are:

--India accounts for about 30.9 percent of the total output of jute internationally (with 1,200,000 tons per year).

--Bangladesh accounts for 28.8 percent of the total world output of jute (with 1,100,000 tons per year).

--China accounts for 25 percent of the total world output of jute (with 960,000 tons per year).

--Thailand accounts for 5.2 percent of the total world output of jute (with 200,000 tons per year).

Total annual imports of jute fibers by all countries in the world are about 1.5 million tons, with developing countries accounting for 40 percent of that total, the countries of Western Europe and Japan accounting for 48 percent, and the socialist countries accounting for 12 percent. The volume of jute consumed by developed countries, especially in North America and Western Europe, has declined in recent years because of the development of techniques for loading and unloading and transport and the manufacture of many small sacks of synthetic materials (PP, PE) [expansion unknown] from

petrochemicals as substitutes for jute sacks. Nevertheless, the demand for jute sacks is still pressing in our country and increases daily, and also considering the large market of socialist countries, the "development of jute from raw materials to industry" will allow us to save millions of import dollars each year and at the same time open up a very great potential for export.

Engineer Vo Sang Nghiep: Now, from central echelon to local level and from Ho Chi Minh City out to the provinces of the Mekong River delta, all are in agreement that the raising of jute should be stepped up, and the scale of the jute industry sector should be built up. Of course, development of the jute sector implies many complicated computations, which we must study intensively and solve, involving labor, land, and environment, from planting to processing and from price policy to management structure.

As for planting jute, there are presently three varieties of jute suitable for the conditions of climate, sea transport, and strong growth in the Mekong River delta, providing a fiber yield of more than .5-2 tons per hectare. These are the varieties *Cochorus Capsularis*, *Cochorus Olitorus*, and *H. Sabdiriffa P. Var. Altissima*. The main location chosen for growing jute (according to the planning draft) is the Long Xuyen and Cong Thap Muoi rectangle, on grey, slightly saline soil, with an ancient alluvial foundation and some alum. This area is usually flooded 70-120 days each year. A very great drawback is that the flood period begins when the plants are growing fast, so only one crop of jute can be raised, and virtually no intercropping or rotation with any other crops is possible. The area is also very sparsely populated. Such project arrangements do not seem to satisfy the economic and technical requisites of developing jute, and further research is needed.

Correspondent: What is the present status of jute processing industry and jute sack weaving? Please explain the difficulties and advantages, Comrades.

Engineer Le Van Dinh: To answer the demand for jute and to develop in step with agricultural plans for raising jute, we must build a number of factories to spin jute and make products of value, with jute sacks the most essential. The prediction for 1985 to 1990 is that we will build 12 large-scale factories; besides them, many small factories, with annual outputs of 300 tons, can be built right in the jute-growing region (with machinery designed and produced by the Center for Economic and Technical Utilization of the Liaison Committee for Industry and Commerce. Last April, at Hiep Binh Village, Thu Duc District (Ho Chi Minh City), a formal ceremony took place to begin construction on a jute plant, named after Mrs Indira Ghandi, ex-prime minister of the Republic of India. Of course, to answer total demands for jute equipment for the long term, we must orient ourselves toward self-reliance in manufacturing and production. Self-reliance in manufacturing actually means producing 100 percent of our own equipment, whereas only about 60-70 percent would do, and all components and parts that require high technical standards and equipment that would be too costly to

produce here would still have to be imported. It is noteworthy that foreign jute equipment production has already undergone a 200-year process of development. Jute machinery and equipment is becoming more and more modern, compact, and efficient, but the structure of the machinery remains basically unchanged, so we can chose production models to copy without seeking the newest ones; what is important is the technical capabilities available in the present conditions of our country.

Engineer Vo Sang Nghiep: Presently, the development of the jute industry in our country is in trouble primarily because we have just begun production of complete sets of equipment, and are therefore inexperienced. The machinery manufacturing sector used to have an extensive material base Ho Chi Minh City, but only for the production of single items of a few types of small-scale equipment, along with some tools and accessories to maintain and repair them. The city's machinery sector is still very weak in producing blanks, heat refining, and precision tooling. Furthermore, installations are scattered among many ministries and branches, so that one of the first problems to solve is to coordination the activities of all those installations, with the aim of producing the equipment specifically required. In addition, we are very short of instruments for accurately measuring and experimentally analyzing models of materials, which hinders our meeting specifications. In summary, because this is the first time we have addressed the problems associated with manufacturing complete equipment sets domestically, there are some difficulties. But if we arrange good coordination, emphasize technical verification, and know how to use abilities, we will still be capable of attaining the necessary quality, making a significant change in the city's machinery sector, and helping promote the jute industry throughout the country.

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CSO: 4209/44

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

LAM DONG TELEVISION STATION--Lam Dong Province has recently put into operation a color television relay station built in Dalat City. Initial results have been fairly good, with reception of sharp pictures and clear sounds reported by viewers in the city and its vicinities. Cadres and technical workers of the Lam Dong radio and television station have concentrated their efforts on construction work and have applied many technical innovations to put this relay station into operation on time to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85]

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CSO: 4209/96

LABOR

FORTY-YEAR PROGRESS OF VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION LAUDED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 29 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Before the August Revolution in 1945, the Red Labor Union (the forerunner of today's Vietnamese Trade Union) had only 6,000 members. But 1 year after political power was placed in the hands of the workers, in 1946, the labor organization had more than 200,000 members.

After 40 years of building socialism and struggling to seize national independence and unify the fatherland, the Vietnamese Trade Union has now become strong. Today, the labor organization of Vietnam has:

- * 40 provincial, municipal, and special zone trade-union federations,
- * 19 central sector trade union chapters,
- * 472 district trade union chapters,
- * 22,869 trade union locals with 3,463,000 members, accounting for about 84 percent of all cadres, workers, and civil servants.

This force of cadres, workers, and civil servants is expanding daily and occupies an important role in the national economy.

--Workers and civil servants account for about 6 percent of the total population of the country, turning out industrial production worth 37.5 percent of the gross social product.

--By 1972, 121 outstanding trade union members had received awards for worker bravery.

Activities of the trade union organization expanded daily and secured many benefits for workers.

--In 1962 the social insurance system began and paid out 16 million dong in social insurance.

--As of 1984 (the figures for 1985 are not yet available), the entire expenditure for social insurance had risen to 402.6 million dong.

Before the October Revolution, a number of vacation areas and centers were reserved for the French colonialists and the exploiting class. Now the trade union has:

--38 vacation centers (distributed throughout the country) with 4,720 beds. Many vacation centers of the trade union, such as the Bai Chay and Do Son centers, have been newly built in modern style.

--In 1985, 88,200 workers and civil servants will take vacations using coupons distributed by the trade union.

--The trade union will expend 141.9 million dong on vacations.

In addition to the vacation centers mentioned above, the trade union has vacation centers with 711 beds in the vicinity of factories. These centers receive 14,220 vacationing workers yearly. Many sectors have used sector welfare funds to set up their own vacation centers.

In 1979, to counter shortcomings in circulation and distribution and guarantee the rights of the worker, the trade union organized control units of the masses, called "control units of the workers." As of June 1985 there were 742 control units of the workers nationwide, with 6,578 unit members, who were trade union members active in trade union activities. Activities of the control units of the workers have contributed to limiting instances of shortcomings in circulation and distribution and have guaranteed the proper rights of workers.

Once an organization of secret domestic activities, the Vietnam Trade Union has become a member of the international federation of trade unions today. It has relations with 90 trade union organizations that are members of the international federation of trade unions. Documents, correspondence, and newspapers of the Vietnamese Trade Union are regularly maintained at 39 national trade union organizations and at regional trade unions in Africa, Latin America, and at all trade union organizations in Asian countries.

9830

CSO: 4209/44

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

NEW CHANGES MADE IN POPULATION, FAMILY PLANNING WORK

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Dr Hoang The Cuong, deputy director of the municipal health service]

[Text] The family planning drive, aimed at lowering the birth rate to a level that ensures balance between economic and social development and population increases, has been going on in Haiphong for 20 years now. Under the leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee, the health sector, in close coordination with the various sectors, levels, and localities, has succeeded in obtaining some significant results in this arena, contributing to gradual improvements in the standard of living, to economic, cultural, and social development, and to the continuous formation of a comfortable and happy life for each family.

Over the past years, the family planning movement has contributed to gradually lowering the birth rate and the rate of population growth in general. Comparing results attained in 1984 with those of 1960, we see some distinct progress: in 1960, the birth rate was 4.09 percent, and the population growth rate was 3.48 percent; in 1984 these figures dropped to 2.6 percent and 1.75 percent, respectively.

The number of women having numerous children, having children early, and having children close together also decreased. The percentage of births that are beyond a second child decreased from 60.9 percent (in 1975) to 24 percent (in 1984). The percentage of deliveries by women below the age of 23 declined, though not much--14.47 percent in 1975 to 13.3 percent in 1984.

An Hai District has led all districts and wards in family planning work for many years, with regularly low birth rates, thanks to their knowing how to employ a combination of propaganda, technical, economic, and administrative methods.

In 1984, the city had 21 villages and subwards with a birth rate under 2.15 percent. A number of places had low and stable birth rates and population growth rates for many consecutive years, such as Du Hang Kenh, Dang Lam,

Dang Hai, Au Hong (An Ha), Lap Le, Hoa Binh (Thuy Nguyen), Cap Tien, Khoi Nghia (Tien Lang), and Me Linh (Le Chan).

Cadres, workers, and civil servants have made many changes in birth control work, especially in recent years. The health sector, while carrying out its staff function of population planning for the city, directed units in the sector to play an exemplary role in implementing the planned parenthood policy. Because of this, the health sector was the only sector to achieve all three objectives: no births by women under 23 years of age, a birth rate of 10 percent, and a 7.9 percentage of third-child (or later) births. All three objectives were reached by many units, such as children's hospitals Kien An, Hong Bang, Le Chan, Tam Than, the Gyneco-obstetrics Hospital, and People's Medicine.

Among agencies and enterprises, the railroad car factory was the leading unit for planned parenthood and received the emulation banner of the city. Other enterprises that performed well over the years were Pharmaceuticals 3, the rubber export enterprise, the candy enterprise, and the wool textiles factory.

The accomplishments above were due primarily to advancement in the knowledge of each person and each echelon about planned parenthood. At the same time, the city issued more and more complete regulations systematizing planned parenthood. The municipal family planning service network took form, from the municipal gyneco-obstetrics hospital to family planning centers in wards and districts, providing propaganda and motivation and at the same time technical services, gynecological examinations and care, implacing intrauterine devices, keeping track of menstrual regularity, and performing abortions.

Nevertheless, population work and family planning will continue to be crucial in the future, demanding that from this moment on we take practical measures to create new changes. The resolution of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's council on population growth and birth norms for 1985 is that the birth rate will be 2.2 percent and the population growth rate 1.6 percent. Now, we must not only implement this year's norms for population planning, but this is the very time to employ measures aimed at realizing the population plan for 1986. Installations must therefore carefully study any changes in the population, such as registrations of births and deaths, and keep track of persons not in the childbearing range in 1986 to help them practice birth control.

Localities and units must strive to the utmost to meet the norms for birth control methods, paying attention to the three main methods: intrauterine devices, keeping track of the menstrual cycle, and abortion, extending to the village level the implantation of intrauterine devices and tracking the menstrual cycle. Villages have gynecologists or midwives who must be sent to school to learn how to manage pregnancy, give common gynecological examinations and treatment, place IUD's, and track the menstrual cycle.

Population planning must be propagandized regularly through mass media as well as through all types of culture and information and mass organization activities. We particularly propose that education regarding population be introduced soon in schools, especially in administrative schools, party schools, vocational schools, colleges, schools of supplementary education, and then in schools of general education.

Only if we accomplish the above tasks and strengthen and consolidate family planning mobilization committees to operate effectively at all levels can we meet the goal of lowering the population growth rate to 1.2 percent by 1990.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

HANOI CONFERENCE ON POLICY TOWARD NATIONALITIES

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[Text] The proselytizing committee of Hanoi municipality held a conference on 8 November to generally review the results of implementing the party policy toward the people of various nationalities in Hanoi.

Attending the conference were Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee, Cam Ngoan, deputy head of the Central Committee department of nationalities, and many delegates and representatives of the various agencies, committees, and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi, and the representatives of the nationalities committees of Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, and Lang Son Provinces.

The conferees pointed out the achievements in implementing the party policy toward the people of various nationalities in the capital, especially since the areas of Muong and Dao tribes in Ba Vi district, Ha Son Binh Province, and the San Diu tribal area of Me Linh District, Vinh Phay Province, have been incorporated in the capital of Hanoi.

With respect to the achievements scored by the tribal people in the past, the conferees stressed the results of agricultural cooperativization, bringing the tribal people into collective work, and, on this basis, they accelerated the intensive cultivation of extra crops, applied the various scientific and technical measures, and made investment in the fields of water conservancy and fertilizer for agricultural production in order to increase the productivity of rice and other crops.

Besides accelerating the production of grain, the people of nationalities also emphasized the planting of industrial crops which are suitable to the local soil conditions such as peanut, tea, tobacco, medicinal herbs, and timber trees.

Over the past 40 years, the cultural, educational, and public health tasks of the people of nationalities in the capital have also developed clearly. In nearly all villages, there are primary schools of general education, health infirmaries, and maternity hospitals. All superstitious practices and beliefs have been gradually eliminated.

As for the guidelines and duties of the capital's nationalities tasks in the near future, the conferees pointed out the need to strengthen the bloc of solidarity among nationalities, uphold vigilance, and promptly prevent the enemy plots to divide the people of various nationalities and, at the same time, accelerate the tasks of developing the economy and culture, and gradually improving the livelihood of the tribal people. On this basis, we will eliminate the economic and cultural differences caused by history in order to achieve true equality among the people of all nationalities.

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